"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday cooler, probably fair; light northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,127. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1918.—FOURTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIED ARMIES ADVANCING ON A 50-MILE FRONT; BRITISH TAKE 9 TOWNS, CLOSE IN ON BAPAUME; FRENCH CROSS OISE, NOW MENACE VESLE LINE

18 TO 45 DRAFT TO BE ADOPTED BY HOUSE TODAY

McKenzie Plan to Call Youths of 18 and 19 Last Lost in Committee.

PAGES FAIL AS AN EXHIBIT

Showing of Little Fellows in Equipment Offset by Four Strapping Marines.

ASSAULT ON BUREAU JOBS

Madden's Plan to Enlist Men Holding Federal Places Seems to Find Favor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — Both houses of Congress continued debate today on the Man Power bill. Little progress was made in the Senate, where the feature was the notable speech by Senator Lodge.

In the House, where general debate was ended and the bill went into its final stages, some of the amendments, such as the McKenzie proposal to call youths of 18 and 19 years after the force of men between 20 and 45 years had been exhausted, were defeated. The bill, slightly amended, will be passed by the House tomorrow.

Before adjourning, the House, in committee of the whole, rejected amendments seeking to change the ages and likewise declined to give election qualifications to soldiers below the ages of 21.

Representative S. Hubert Dent, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in charge of the bill, had intended to procure passage of the bill before adjournment. Toward 7 o'clock, after the House had passed a number of minor amendments, Chairman Dent forced an adjournment to block the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Madden of Illinois, excluding from exemption those engaged in Government work solely by reason of such employment.

Sentiment in the House apparently is strong in favor of forcing into military service the 20,000 or more men of military age who are working in civil life for the Government in executive departments and commissions in Washington and elsewhere. Mr. Madden, the author of a resolution which exposed this condition, pressed for the adoption of an amendment which would take these men out of Government departments unless they come under the terms of deferred classifications as laid down by the Provost Marshal General.

Dent Forces Adjournment.

Although Representatives Dent, Fields, Cannon, and others vigorously opposed the suggestion, it was apparent that the House was most willing to support Mr. Madden. To prevent such action and block other proposed attacks Mr. Dent forced an adjournment.

Adjournment was not taken, however, until it had been shown by a decisive vote that the age limits would not be changed, and that the War Department would not be compelled to exhaust those between the ages of 20 and 45 before calling into military service those from 18 to 20. The defeat of the McKenzie amendment, which was opposed by the Secretary of War, indicates that the House will give the military authorities full and unhampered power to raise an army of ninety-eight divisions and transport eighty of these divisions overseas by June 30 next.

The House began voting on amendments at 6 o'clock, after a day of perfunctory debate and dramatic incidents. Representative Albert Johnson of Washington staged one of these incidents, and Representative Tilson of Connecticut managed the other. Mr. Johnson exhibited two page boys, 18 years old, loaded down with full equipment. Both boys were rather small, and selected to carry out his argument that youths of that age were undeveloped and unable to even carry their full military equipment. The pages were Charles Mainhall of the District of Columbia and Joe Doyle of Missouri. The former weighs 102 pounds, and is five feet six inches tall, while Doyle stands four feet and two inches.

Before Mr. Johnson could emphasize his point in his speech Representative Tilson interrupted to say that these pages were undeveloped boys, neither of them in good health, and, as such, would not be called into service.

"But there are boys of that age who are strong and powerful soldiers," exclaimed Mr. Tilson, who called upon four strapping marines in the Speaker's gallery to stand. They did so, amid great applause, and informed Mr. Tilson that none of them was over 18 years old.

Cites Edsel Ford's Plea.

"I do not want to vote to take the 18-year-olds until the deferred classifications have been combed over," said Mr. Johnson. "I want to see how many

Continued on Page Seven.

Germans Get Cheer-Up Tale of Bombarding Our Cities

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 23.—The German press has at last been told to admit that there are now 1,500,000 Americans in France, but to counteract this impression and show the Germans that the war is also being carried into the enemy's camp, the Cologne Gazette reproduces a map of the American coast from Boston to Key West, with the headline, "Our U-boats on the Atlantic Coast."

The section north of Boston is left out of the map for the reason, as alleged, that there are no towns there large enough to bombard, but Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Fort Monroe, Wilmington, and Charleston, it is asserted, all lie at the mercy of German U-boats and are all entreating the Government for protection by warships, as in the Spanish-American war. It is declared that the Government will be obliged to consent in order to avoid a panic.

The paper refers to a recent report of the bombardment of Charleston and Wilmington, saying that these towns are centres of war industries.

The Lokal-Anzeiger recently published a column of description of Charleston after an alleged bombardment.

THINKS FOE UNFIT TO RULE COLONIES

Lord Robert Cecil Says Britain Is Prepared to Prove This by Disclosures.

ANSWERS SOLF'S SPEECH

Challenges German Secretary to Say That Belgium Will Be Restored.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his weekly interview given today, replied to the speech made before the German Society on Aug. 21 by Dr. W. S. Solf, the German Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Robert said that the British Government had been collecting and soon would publish evidence of Germany's brutality and callousness in governing her colonies, after which the world would agree that the colonies could not be restored to Germany.

Lord Robert said that Dr. Solf's utterances were a very remarkable "essay in psychology," which seemed to indicate that sections of German opinion were beginning to realize that the attitude taken by the Pan Germans must be disastrous to the future of Germany. He added, however, that it was not his view that the Pan Germans were done for, as in the last resort they would always dominate Germany.

The speaker referred to Dr. Solf's statement about Belgium, saying that it appeared to represent an advance toward decency, but it was not clear. He challenged Dr. Solf to say whether he meant that Germany was prepared to give up Belgium and to restore the damage done.

"Let him say this in plain language so that the whole world will understand," he added.

The Under Secretary asserted that only a few weeks ago Dr. von Kühlmann, (former Minister of Foreign Affairs,) was ousted because he said Germany could not have things all her own way, and declared that the German Chancellor, (Count von Hertling,) also had been made to explain away a phrase he uttered about the restoration of Belgium.

Referring to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lord Robert said that any one who had seen the way the so-called independent States were created would see that it had been done so that they would have as little independence as possible.

"When Foreign Secretary Balfour recently said that the German colonies could not be restored, he was speaking only what the conscience of mankind would have him say." Lord Robert continued: "Premier Lloyd George said months ago that the question of the colonies would be settled at the Peace Conference, but Mr. Balfour's more recent statement ruled out the possibility that they would be restored."

Turning to Dr. Solf's mention of a League of Nations, the speaker said:

"Devoted as some of us are to the conception of a League of Nations, we see no hope of the success of any such scheme unless preceded by victory, until it is acknowledged by Germany that her whole military system is criminal."

He said that only last April the Germans, in the flush of victory, were talking of a continent from Flanders to Egypt, and saying that the only peace possible was a German peace.

The Under Secretary asserted that as far as the Allies were concerned they had made up their minds that the only way to obtain peace was on the field of battle, and they were determined to carry on the war to victory.

MANHATTAN BEACH AUCTION.
Sale of 400 improved Lots and 6 Cottages, Saturday, Aug. 31st, at 2 P.M. Sharpe & Joseph, Dep. Aucts., 31 Nassau St.—Adv.

LODGE DEMANDS A DICTATED PEACE, WON BY VICTORY

Senator Warns Against Any Negotiations Until Germany Confesses Defeat.

GIVES 'IRREDUCIBLE' TERMS

Restoration of Belgium, Return of Alsace-Lorraine, a Free Poland.

RUSSIAN BOOTY RESTORED

Italia Irredenta Returned, Teuton Path Eastward Barred, Free Palestine, and Europe Made Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In his maiden speech as Republican leader of the Senate, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today stated what he regarded as definite and specific terms for a just peace. The speech was made during the debate on the Man Power bill. Senator Lodge has not actually become Republican floor leader, but at a caucus tomorrow he will be chosen to succeed the late Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. His speech was made after consultation with members of his party, and is assumed to be a statement of the terms by which the Republican Senators will stand.

The Massachusetts Senator characterized his peace terms as an "irreducible minimum," and outlined them thus:

Belgium must be restored.

Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France—unconditionally returned—not merely because sentiment and eternal justice demand it, but because the iron and coal of Lorraine must be forever taken from Germany.

Italia Irredenta—all those areas where the Italian race is predominant, including Trieste—must go back to Italy.

Serbia and Rumania must be established in their independence.

Greece must be made safe.

Most important of all, if we are to make the world safe in the way we mean it to be safe, the great Slav populations now under the Government of Austria—the Jugoslavs and the Czechoslovaks, who have been used to aid the Germans, whom they loathe—must be established as independent States.

The Polish people must have an independent Poland.

We must have these independent States created so that they will stand across the pathway of Germany to the East. Nothing is more vital than this for a just, a righteous, and an enduring peace.

Russia a Potential Peril.

The Russian provinces taken from Russia by the villainous peace of Brest-Litovsk must be restored to Russia. The President, as you all remember, has announced with wisdom and foresight the vast importance of sustaining Russia. If Germany continues to hold a large part of Russia, the world for years to come will be under the shadow of another great war, which will surely be precipitated upon us when Germany has developed her Russian possessions to the point of yielding her men, money, and supplies.

Constantinople must be finally taken away from Turkey and placed in the hands of the allied nations as a free port, so as to bar Germany's way to the East and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind.

We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot and a breeder of wars. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned nor her iniquities rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the world.

Palestine must never return to Turkish rule, and the persecuted Christians of Asia Minor—the Syrians and the Armenians—must be safe.

After stating his views in this form, the Senator said:

"These are the principal conditions which alone will give us a victory worth having, and when we talk about a complete peace and a just and righteous peace, let it be known to all the world that this is what we mean."

The Senator alluded to the weapon which, he said, the Germans would strive to use—the 'insidious and poisonous' peace propaganda, which, he recalled, had wrecked Russia, and had provoked the Italian defeat on the Isonzo.

"It is the German propaganda which we shall be obliged to face in the en-

Continued on Page Five.

Three of Our Ships Torpedoed; 19 Missing from the Crews

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The sinking of three American vessels in foreign waters by German submarines was announced today by the Navy Department. The steamship Lake Edon, an army chartered cargo transport, was sunk on Aug. 21; the U. S. S. West Bridge, of 8,800 tons, on Aug. 16, and the U. S. S. Cubore, of 7,300 tons, on Aug. 15.

Sixteen of the crew of the Lake Edon are missing, thirty-nine having been accounted for. The names of the missing have not been reported to the Navy Department.

Three men were reported lost in the sinking of the West Bridge and there was no loss of life among the crew of the Cubore. Those lost on the West Bridge were Jens P. Nielsen, fireman, of Denmark; William I. Porter, fireman, Portland, Ore., and Robert J. McConkey, fireman, of Mount Vernon, Wash.

The West Bridge and Cubore were homeward bound when sunk.

GERMANS FORTIFY ALONG THE MEUSE

Believe They Will Be Forced to Retreat There Before Winter, It Is Said.

NOW EXPECTING INVASION

Rhine Families Moving to Interior—Defeat Has Shocked the Nation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—Germany's continued reverses have caused the General Staff to take precautionary measures which were considered "out of the question" only two months ago. These include the completion of the fortifications of the Meuse, in connection with which trench-digging has been started on a large scale between Dinant and Givet, thousands of prisoners of war and Belgian civilians being occupied in the work.

The Germans evidently believe they will be forced back on the Meuse front next Winter, and doubtless hope to cling to that line until Spring.

I had a conversation today with a Dutch woman of German descent who had just returned from a visit to relatives in a small village near Bonn, on the Rhine. This woman, who had not been in Germany for two years, though personally much attached to the old country, and who has lost two brothers in the war, made the following statement:

"The impression I gathered from what I saw and heard in Germany was one of real despair. In spite of what the newspapers say, or rather do not say, Germany's retreat makes the worst possible impression in Germany, especially on the Rhine, as the people there know that they will be the first to be hit if the enemy ever comes.

"The idea that German soil would be inviolate to the last has completely disappeared, and on the Rhine everybody expects, sooner or later, a foreign invasion. Many families are making plans to leave for the centre of the empire.

"The ravages made by the Allies' aircraft are simply terrific. Nobody is allowed to print a word about them. But you may take it from me when you read that 'there has been some material damage' it means that whole streets have been torn up, with a terrible casualty list to complete the picture.

"The Germans would have endured everything—a continuance of the blockade, famine rations, lack of shoes and clothes and all the rest—if their military successes had continued. No one ever believed it would be otherwise. The disappointment, therefore, is something tragic, and many people told me: 'If we haven't peace soon we are lost.' And that is what everybody thinks.

"To the general discouragement one must add, to give an adequate picture, that the Germans lack food and lack clothes, and the price of linen is rising to fantastic heights. How the people stand it I cannot understand. I am terribly weakened through remaining in Germany for two weeks. It was really too terrible for words.

"There is little hope, either, for the future. Some of the people still believe that there will be a revolution in France, England, or America that will end the war; but even the prospect of the Kaiser's sudden disappearance does not help them.

"Germany as I just saw it is the saddest country in creation. One never sees any one laugh, and, in fact, the only smile I detected was at a moving picture show at Bonn, when an American pre-war film was exhibited."

BOTH FRENCH ARMIES GAIN

Humbert Drives Across the Divette Southeast of Noyon.

TOWN MENACED ON EAST

Mangin's Troops Have Pressed Over the Ailette Behind the Foe.

PROGRESS ABOVE SOISSONS

German Chemin des Dames Is Now Threatened by the French Advance.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Spurred on by their steady successes, the French armies of Generals Humbert and Mangin again gained important ground between the Matz River and the area north of Soissons.

West of the Oise the 3d Army under Humbert has crossed the Divette in the region of Evricourt, southeast of Soissons.

Mangin's troops have crossed the Oise River and the canal at Manicamp, eight miles east of Noyon, and are in the outskirts of the village of Morlincourt, on the north side of the Oise, a mile and a half from Noyon station, according to advices to Paris.

Important progress was also made east of Bagneux and to the west of Crecy-au-Mont, lying north of Soissons, according to the official communication issued in Paris this evening.

The battle line early today ran along the south bank of the Oise River, then along the Ailette River to a point one and one-quarter miles north of Pont Saint Mard, then along the canal, then to the east of Mont du Crocq and to the west of Juvigny Station. The French advance is now being pushed toward Juvigny.

Chemin-des-Dames Is Menaced.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The latest advance of General Mangin's army, while not completely turning the Chemin-des-Dames position, menaces it seriously, and the fate of the German troops between the Vesle and the Aisne is uncertain, according to military observers here.

It is against Noyon, however, that the principal effort of the French armies is being aimed at present. Noyon is menaced from the northwest and northeast and also from the south, and the enemy is reduced to fighting from its left flank, from which the guns are pouring a tremendous fire incessantly.

On the extreme right wing the capture of Pont St. Mard makes the position of Coucy-le-Château precarious.

The presence of French troops on the Ailette east of Manicamp means that Chauny is only five kilometers away, and the French artillery commands the converging roads over which German troops and material are proceeding northward.

It seems that the Germans are withdrawing before the armies of Generals Debeney, Humbert, and Mangin without counterattacking, apparently being satisfied not to lose contact with the French troops while retiring.

Report Bavarians Fled.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, (Associated Press.)—Several prisoners from a Prussian battalion say that Bavarians fled during the fighting of Aug. 13 before Lassigny, after having declared the evening before in the presence of Bavarian officers that they had become tired of getting themselves killed for others, and would let the Prussians pull them-

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. M. L. Ellis, The Fleming Adv.

"Everything Is Going Well," Says Marshal Foch, "We Have Begun Our Action and Shall Continue"

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, (Associated Press.)—"Everything is going well. We have begun our action, and we shall continue," said Marshal Foch to the war correspondents today.

The Marshal received the newspaper men in the salons of an old château. Conspicuous objects in the room were the military maps on the walls.

Asked concerning prospects for the future, the Marshal said:

"Realities are far better than any sort of promise. It is useless to make promises that may give rise to exaggerated hopes. Nothing but realities count."

Reminded of a previous occasion when he said that the German wave had been broken, Marshal Foch replied:

"Well, now it is retiring; see for yourselves."

Walking to a map on the wall, he pointed out the progress made by the Allies since the offensive began in July. When one correspondent referred to the French soldiers, the Marshal said:

"You may say anything you like about them. Whatever you say will never be too much. They are going on without respite, without relief, and without rest. We can ask anything of them; they are always ready to go on.

"You may tell the American people that their soldiers are admirable," said Marshal Foch to the correspondent of The Associated Press. "They ask nothing better than to go to their death. They can be reproached only with rushing ahead too fast—it is necessary to hold them back."

Referring to the British troops, Marshal Foch turned to the map, pointed out the recent gains of Haig's men, and said:

"You see they are fighting well just now, in this burning heat. Their ardor is unfailing. They ask nothing better than to march ahead, as you may see from those black marks on the map, which show where they are today."

FRENCH NERVED TO GREAT DEEDS

Inspired by Victory, the Poilus Defy Stifling Heat and Difficult Country.

OPTIMISM NEVER SO HIGH

Exploit of Sergeant Who Was Decorated on Battlefield Is Typical of Army's Spirit.

By WALTER L. DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 22.—As had been foreshadowed, the Germans yesterday evacuated the whole Forest of Ourcamps and Carlepont Wood—in consequence of the French progress from Pontoise along the Oise to Sempigny—and Dreslincourt massif fell into French hands like a ripe plum.

The feature of yesterday's operations was the progress on the wings of the French armies. On the left, Lassigny was entered and the dominating height of Plemont was occupied soon afterward. During the night, the pressure was maintained, and today it is announced that French cavalry has crossed the Divette at various points. Mangin's right has pushed forward to the Oise and follows the example of the left by holding the river bank from Pontoise to Brentigny.

On the whole front the enemy was in retreat during the night and this morning with the French in hot pursuit. There are growing evidences of demoralization in the foe's ranks. The French once more are proving that, galvanized by victory, they can perform the impossible, despite the stifling heat and difficult country.

An exploit of Sergeant Joseph Aigisier which won the Military Medal and War Cross on the battlefield is a typical example. After capturing a machine gun and two of its servants—he had killed two others by a daring "Indian warfare" crawl through a cornfield under fire to a vantage point—the Sergeant became separated from the squad under his orders in a ravine where gas and shell smoke were so thick that it was impossible to see his hand before his face.

Another company was advancing on the right. He joined them, but in the smoke and confusion of the battle's ebb and flow he again lost touch with the scattered line of skirmishers, and ran full tilt into a party of fifteen Germans by whom he was captured after a desperate struggle in which he shot one and

Continued on Page Two.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE VESLE FAIL

American Battalion, Outnumbered Three to One, Repulses Foe West of Fismes.

CAPT. HARRIGAN LEADS RAID

Party Under Late Actor's Son Takes Fourteen Prisoners —Our Guns Active.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—The quiet which prevailed on the American front along the Vesle has been broken. For the last twenty-four hours a series of violent local actions has taken place without material change in the front line.

The fighting started yesterday morning, when a raiding party of Americans brought in fourteen German prisoners from an enemy position north of the river. Captain William Harrigan, son of the late actor, was the hero of this effort. Two hours later three battalions of boche infantry attacked one American battalion west of Fismes. After the Americans recovered from the first shock they held their own against superior numbers.

An hour and a half after this attack started, and while it was continuing, the Germans launched another attack against the Americans to the east. The fighting kept up all afternoon, with the expenditure of a great deal of ammunition, but the Germans' attempts gained them nothing worth while. The fighting was renewed last night, and continues today in the nature of local engagements.

It was not quite plain what was the purpose of the Germans' strong local attacks against the Americans. Perhaps it was to keep them busy, and the boche might have had some notion about an attack being planned to drive them back to the Aisne. Then, again, they may have been trying to make a show to facilitate the movement of their main troops from the Vesle to the Aisne, inasmuch as the progress of General Mangin's army on the west is beginning to threaten German positions between the Vesle and the Aisne.

The American heavy artillery continues to rain shells upon the German back areas, throwing high explosives on German lines of communication well behind the Aisne River. Smaller guns day and night are keeping up harassing fire on the Huns between the two streams.

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANS NEAR DISASTER

British Smash Ahead, Taking Thousands of Prisoners.

HOST OF THE ENEMY KILLED

Many Guns Lost Also as They Try Vainly to Meet Haig's Terrific Blows.

RAWLINSON STRIKES HARD

Fourth Army Drives Into German Positions for Gain of Two Miles on 6-Mile Front.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British attack on Crown Prince Rupprecht's armies has developed into a general engagement along a front of more than thirty miles.

Considered in connection with that of the French from their point of junction with the British to Soissons, the allied battle now in progress on a fifty-mile front promises to be one of the greatest of the war.

General Byng today advanced more than two miles on the six-mile front from southeast of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt, east of the Ancre.

A few miles to the north the British captured Achiet-le-Grand, on the Arras-Albert Railroad.

On the extreme left Gomiécourt was carried by storm with four other villages.

Several thousand prisoners were taken and heavy casualties inflicted upon the enemy.

A late Paris dispatch says:

"Along the whole battlefront from Albert to Coucy-le-Château the fighting has been waged most furiously, especially against the armies of the British Generals Rawlinson and Byng on the extreme left wing, which is encountering the Germans' most desperate resistance.

Disastrous Day for Germans.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, (Associated Press.)—Victorious on a battlefront of thirty miles, extending from the Cojeul River on the north across the Ancre and Somme Rivers almost to Lihons, the Third and Fourth British armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson at midafternoon were vigorously following up their successes of today, which apparently has been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, numerous towns, thousands of men made prisoner and large quantities of materials and guns. He has also suffered further heavy casualties.

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, the German commander, has thrown his men in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mown down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting.

400 Dead Germans in One Spot.

Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example, 400 enemy dead were observed this morning on one small piece of ground over which the battle had swept.

With all this fierce fighting, and notwithstanding the fact that the British at many places have fought over open ground against an enemy protected in "pot holes" and strong points of other kinds, the British losses everywhere seem to have been extraordinarily light. This probably is due to the confusion the Germans find reigning behind their lines, as they are fighting a losing battle, which for them hourly grows more disastrous.

Crown Prince Rupprecht today has strengthened his line at many places, but this, instead of stopping the

British, simply meant that the Germans suffered bigger losses.

During the night and this morning the front upon which the battle was being fought yesterday was widened appreciably both to the north and the south, while the ground in the middle, between Albert and Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, which heretofore had been fairly quiet, suddenly was drawn into the whirl.

British Across the Railway.

From the northern edge of the battlefield to the south the situation at last reports seemed to be as follows: New attacks from the River Cojeul and south carried the British across the Albert-Arras Railroad embankment. The British apparently hold Boiry-Becquerelle and Boyelles and have passed beyond the Arras-Bapaume Road.

The British troops just to the south, who for two days had been fighting for and afterward from the embankment, stormed forward and reached Hamelincourt, and are pushing on toward Ervillers, St. Leger, and Croisilles. Airplanes reported that British tanks had crossed the road between Ervillers and St. Leger, while some infantry was reported to be less than 1,000 yards west of Ervillers some hours ago. At about that time an airplane reported that the Germans had disappeared from their positions northwest of St. Leger and between that town and Hamelincourt, and that the fighting British found time in the midst of their task to cheer heartily.

Apparently the hard-pressed Germans, rather than suffer more here, where they have met with some of their heaviest losses, decided to get out. This locality was one of the places where the Germans had doubled their strength.

500 Captured in Gomiecourt.

The fighting to the south of this region began in the night, when strong British forces assailed Gomiécourt just a few minutes before the Germans had anticipated launching an attack at the same place. Gomiécourt was British at daylight. As it happened, the British upset all the enemy plans, and, after killing many Germans and capturing 500 in the town of Gomiécourt alone, Field Marshal Haig's men continued their forward movement and at last reports were pushing steadily onward.

Gomiécourt, by reason of its terrain, apparently was considered the pivot of a turning movement, for, once having taken it, the British sent troops swinging down south in the direction of Bapaume. The Germans on this portion of the battlefront were badly disorganized. There were Germans all over the place, but they seemed to have no idea of counterattacking. Some apparently did not even know exactly where they were.

The fighting south of Gomiécourt today was especially severe. Incidentally this movement cut in around the rear of Achiet-le-Grand. At the same time the British here, having launched another frontal attack on the enemy's stronghold, were again in hard fighting. While the battle was raging here British planes were helping the fighters on the ground by heavily bombing or using machine guns against the enemy. Several hits were scored on a building at the rear of which were a number of touring cars. The building apparently was a German headquarters.

Surrendered in a Body.

South of Achiet-le-Grand the British did not start today's operations so early as further north. The New Zealanders here stopped work to let a German counterattack develop. They "played dead" until the advancing enemy infantry was almost on top of them. Then they put down a heavy machine gun barrage just at the rear of the Germans, who surrendered in a body rather than be killed in their tracks. This happened just north of Miramont. Many of the prisoners were noncommissioned officers, and all of them appeared to be glad that they had been captured. When asked about the Austrians, the prisoners expressed the greatest contempt for their allies as soldiers, saying they were no good whatever.

Slightly to the south the British have crossed the Ancre River and started back in the general direction of Courcelette. Already they are reported to be southeast of Grandcourt. This move menaces from the rear the German stronghold at Thiepval, which is an old fortress.

At Albert the British pushed forward toward Tara Hill, at the back of that town, and an airplane report of about noon said the British troops held the entire position. About the same time German shells started breaking on Tara, while British shrapnel could be seen bursting some distance on the other side of it, showing where the enemy had been driven. Considerable numbers of prisoners were taken in this locality.

Pushing Toward Bapaume.

The British troops seem to be making good progress up the road from Albert to Bapaume. Welsh troops are participating in the fighting in this neighborhood.

South of Albert, Meaulte appears to be in British hands, having been captured early in the day. Thence the line extends southeasterly, with a break where the Germans last evening managed to take Happy Valley, just northwest of Bray, by throwing in fresh troops of the 25th Division, which apparently were brought up for this special purpose.

The Germans suffered severely here during the first attack. The fighting was very heavy. Since then the Germans have been constantly heavily fired upon. Happy Valley is a shambles.

South of the Somme the Australians were most successful in the part they played in today's battle. They easily attained all their objectives and apparently hold Chuignolles, Ghuignes and Herleville, and are pushing eastward of these villages a little distance to make sure of holding them.

In this region 33 German officers and 1,500 men of other ranks were made prisoner. Eleven of the captured officers were from one regiment.

The Germans offered heavy resistance at Chuignolles, but, with the assistance of tanks, the Australians hammered through the enemy and swept on, leaving the town and its environs filled with dead Germans.

On the ridge south of this town there also was fierce fighting, which almost reached the hand-to-hand stage before the Australians made it clear to the Germans that they were not to be stopped and shoved over the ridge and onward.

Guns Roar on the Whole Line.

Just now large numbers of guns are roaring away all along the line. At some places they are steadily hammering; at others the cannonade is rolling up into intense drum fire, telling where the fighting is going on. The German shells seem to be coming in from long distances. Evidently the enemy's guns have been moved back for safety. The German artillerymen apparently have not the greatest confidence in the ability of their comrades in the infantry to ward off the blows being delivered against them.

All day long streams of wounded, principally Germans, as well as great numbers of enemy prisoners, were flowing toward the rear. The day was cooler than yesterday, and the British soldiers were refreshed by it. It was slightly cloudy, but the air was full of British airplanes. A number of German planes were shot down over the battlefront during the day, each fall bringing a cheer from the British.

SUMS UP BRITISH GAINS.

Supplementary Report Tells of Important Successes in Four Separate Attacks.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The following official communication dealing with operations on the western front, supplementing Field Marshal Haig's communication, was issued tonight:

During the day our troops have pressed their attacks vigorously and successfully on a front of more than thirty miles from Lihons to Mercatel.

South of the Somme, English, Scottish, and Australian troops, attacking at 4:45 A. M., carried the villages of Herleville, Chuignes, and Chuignolles, together with the woods lying between these villages and between Chuignolles and the river.

In the course of an advance of more than two miles into the German position great numbers of the enemy were killed, and many prisoners were captured by our troops.

Ten minutes later English, Scottish, and Guards battalions attacked on the left of the battlefront and stormed the villages of Gomiécourt, Ervillers, Hamelincourt, Boyelles, and Boiry-Becquerelle. Here also many prisoners were taken by us, and during the remainder of the day our troops have made progress to the east of these villages.

Meanwhile in the right centre of the battlefront English and Welsh divisions advanced against the German positions on the east bank of the Ancre from southeast of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt, and gained ground after heavy fighting. South of Grandcourt a hostile counterattack was successfully beaten off.

Later in the morning, about 11 A. M., English troops attacked on the left centre of the battlefront, along the line of the railway north of Grandcourt, and took Achiet-le-Grand and Bihucourt, and the ridge overlooking Irles. Our troops have continued their attacks during the afternoon.

Several thousands of prisoners have been captured by us during the day and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

GEN. BYNG CAPTURED 3,000.

His Own Casualties Reported to Have Been Well Below That Figure.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—General Byng's attacks of the last two days are regarded here as having been a great success, although the enemy tried tactics of withdrawal in order to avoid battle. But the Germans lost more than 3,000 prisoners, besides great numbers in killed or wounded, and the total British casualties, according to latest reports, have been well below the number of German prisoners taken.

Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

FRENCH NERVED TO GREAT DEEDS

By WALTER L. DURANTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

knocked out two others which his clubbed rifle butt.

Sent to the rear under escort, he kept his wits about him despite the rough treatment he had just experienced, and noted all he could see of the enemy's movements and positions. When the party reached a wooded corner of the road he suddenly plunged at the nearest boche, hurling him headlong into a ditch, and through a hail of bullets dashed into the wood.

There followed a two hours' Odyssey of adventures and hairbreadth escapes in the enemy lines, but Aigisier's luck held, and he rejoined the French successfully. Then he gave information which proved of the utmost value, and without more ado picked up the rifle and equipment of a dead comrade and returned immediately to the firing line.

Nor is this an isolated case. I could quote hundreds like it, did space permit. With such troops, the highest hopes are legitimate, and the optimism of the whole army was never so great.

At the same time it is recognized that the Germans are occupying a strong position. The Forest of Saint Gobain is an impenetrable barrier, and the prospect of turning it from the left along the marshy "corridor" formed by the Oise toward Le Fère is at least doubtful. Before the French centre stretches the very strong massif northeast of Noyon.

It is on the allied progress further north that the situation now depends. Already the idea of a retreat behind the Somme cannot be wholly foreign to the minds of the German leaders, and even the respite thus gained might be short-lived should the British turn the position by progress in the region of Bapaume.

Behind that—a good way behind—there is still the protection of the famous Hindenburg line, but the enemy might well find the retirement under savage pursuit of the victorious Allies a very different matter from the organized and foreplanned retreat of the Spring of 1917.

THREE WEEKS HAS SEEN FORTUNE'S TIDE TURNED

Vast Transformation of Spirit Seen in French Army, Heartened by Successes.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 21.—Returning to the front after a lapse of three weeks, I find a deep, comprehensive, and most exhilarating change in the position and outlook. At no time in this war, and rarely in history, has there been so large and sudden a reversal of fortune. It may be summarized as a passage from a desperate defensive to a steady offensive; but such summary phrases give the general reader a very faint idea of what is the vast transformation of the processes and spirit of all the armies engaged.

The tables are definitely turned. One reads it in the faces of men waiting alertly on the edge of shady woodlands for their turn to enter the fray, or of staff officers busy over their maps in some village schoolroom.

Since the recovery from the first shock of the original invasion, these fine fellows of the French armies have always been confident of the final result; for let the quarreling theologians say what they will, they are men of faith. Always they have gone down to their silent untrumpeted sacrifice, sure that things more precious to free men would at length be vindicated and made sure.

Supported by the dogged endurance of the British ally, this burning faith of suffering France has been the chief light of the Grand Alliance through the evil days and days of transient success; and now that the day of justification and achievement has dawned, the harvest of four years of bitter loss and incalculable effort is being gathered in.

It is no longer a question of local victories, of laboriously prepared operations yielding painfully limited results. The enemy is outmanoeuvred continuously, and throughout the active front.

Consider the steps by which this overturn has been reached. On July 15 took place the last German offensive in the Champagne and across the Marne west of Rheims. In July, the Champagne attack being already smashed, Foch delivered through Mangin and de Goütte his greatly designed blow at the German flank between Soissons and Château-Thierry.

By Aug. 1 the enemy had retreated half way from the Marne to his present line along the Aisne and Vesle. Four days later this enemy salient had been suppressed and the battle came to an end. So, for the moment, it seemed. But Foch had prepared not only to take but to keep the initiative.

BRITISH PRESS ENEMY CLOSELY

Swift Attacks Cause Much Confusion in Ranks of Retreating Germans.

HAIG'S LOSSES VERY LIGHT

Prussians and Bavarians Suffer Heavily—Desperate Fighting for "Dovecote."

By HENRY W. NEVINSON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 23, (Afternoon.)—Attacks upon German positions today have been so numerous and so far extended that it is quite impossible for one man to cover more than a small fraction of the British fighting front.

Speaking roughly, one may say the British line of attack, and in nearly every case of advance, reached from a point near Hamelincourt, just east of the railway about seven miles south of Arras, southwest past Achiet-le-Grand and Miramount, both of which are still in the enemy's hands as I write, and then south along the Ancre to Albert, which the British hold securely, and from Albert down the Ancre to Dernancourt, and thence across a high plateau to the western outskirts of Bray, and so across the Somme to Chuignolles and down the Valley of Chuignolles to Herleville, below which the present line joins the former line near Lihons.

It will be seen, therefore, that the fighting front today extended over about twenty miles, if distances are measured in straight lines without making any allowance for necessary deviations according to the strength or lie of the land. Along the whole of this front, with one small exception during yesterday afternoon, the advance has been steady and successful. Large numbers of prisoners have been captured and some guns, though the addition of the total of the various fronts is not yet complete. At certain points an unusual number of Germans have been killed. The British losses are believed to have been peculiarly light.

Details of the Advance.

I may now give a few details of the general advance, starting from the northern point about seven miles from Arras, and again I must warn my readers that when the name of a place is mentioned in all this desert region it merely means a position covered with ruins and rubble without food, without water, and without inhabitants.

Beginning at the north of the line, then, I understand one division took Hamelincourt in the night and extended the gain northward to Boyelles and east past St. Leger to within about two miles of Croisilles. Further south Gomiécourt—not to be confused with historic Gommicourt Wood—was taken together, apparently with Ervillers. Lower down the enemy still cling resolutely to Achiet-le-Grand upon the railway, and at this point attacks and counterattacks have been frequent and severe. Both Prussians and Bavarians lost very heavily, and the conflict was marked by much confusion and many deaths.

Prisoners report that whole battalions were wiped out, but, as I have noticed before, prisoners' reports must be taken with caution. About 800 of them were captured in this northern section of our advance. Achiet-le-Grand held double numbers in its defenses, and certainly it formed a centre of the battle, but so did Beauregard, or Dovecote, about three miles southwest toward Miraumont. This excellent observation post has been fought over and changed hands five or six times, and though the British are said to hold it again now, it is hard to be certain.

Miraumont is still in the enemy's hands, or, more properly, it is an extended no man's land, for no one cares to enter its poisoned streets. In this section of the line about 1,300 prisoners had been counted by noon.

Since the Germans finally evacuated Albert yesterday afternoon the British troops have pushed out eastward toward the so-called Usna Valley and Tara Hill, but the result is at the moment uncertain. We only know that the British troops have advanced about a mile along the Bapaume road.

South of Albert our line now runs along the Ancre to Dernancourt and thence southeast over a high upland between the corner of the Ancre and the Somme near Bray. I understand that Meaulte on top of this line has not yet been captured, nor has Bray at the other end, though one supposes that the enemy cannot be comfortable in either.

Ridge a Difficult Position.

Early this morning I was on the main road close up to Bray and could see how difficult was the position upon the down or upland on my left toward Meaulte, for the ridge is absolutely bare and slopes gently upward like a glacis, or wave of open veldt.

Yesterday afternoon the Germans violently counterattacked upon this ridge. Apparently they came up from a deepish valley beyond and rushed the position. The worst fighting seems to have been where a small railway winds up from the valley to cross the ridge, and descends into Bray. Those who were present and told me of the event always mentioned the fighting on the railway, and they drew a very terrible picture of it.

What seems true was that part of the British line here was pressed back and the situation was only saved by some Australians on the right, who swung back their flank and so succeeded in covering the remainder of their force and the position, though they had to fight on two fronts almost at right angles to each other. The position is reported to have been restored by a counterattack early this morning, but the men I met coming from the scene were much exhausted from fatigue and strain.

South of Bray, across the Somme, the Australians advanced along four miles of the front from the river to Herleville. A barrage started at 4:45 o'clock this morning and then tanks advanced first, the infantry following closely. Chuignolles was taken at once and half the village or ruins of Chuignes, a mile or so beyond, together with the spurs of the plateau looking down into the valley east of Chuignes and running for some four miles down to the ruins of Fay.

The ridge on the British side of this valley was very strongly held. The heaviest fighting was there, and very many Germans now lie out upon it. From the top of it one looks almost due north across the Somme to Suzanne, which is only about nine or ten miles from Péronne at the great angle of the river.

The British losses are reported to be very light, considering the opposition. In this sector the prisoners at noon were said to be some 33 officers and 1,500 men, and it was expected that the number would reach 2,000.

It is possible the enemy may counterattack in the Chuignes Valley this afternoon, but the whole movement from north to south has been successful and the advance regular with only a few exceptions at particular points.

Prisoners Mounted Up.

Aug. 22.—I return today to the attack by General Byng's 3d Army on the German line lying about halfway between Arras and Albert, or, more exactly, from Moyenneville to Beaucourt on the Ancre. In summary, the situation at noon today was as follows:

The British advance measures 5,000 yards in depth as a maximum, but the maximum is pretty general. It is almost an average. The troops now hold all the line of the railway along this front, with the exception of a sector south of Achiet le Grand, nearly to Miraumont, where they remain a few hundred yards west of the railway, chiefly owing to the deep cutting, which is very strongly defended by machine guns from the eastern side.

At noon the total of prisoners came to 2,600, together with three guns, the latter not being numerous because the Germans began to withdraw their guns immediately upon attack, if, indeed, they had not begun the withdrawal before.

Tanks at the Forefront.

Miraumont has not been occupied, but is becoming encircled, and is full of gas. Some British tanks are reported to have crossed the railway and to have been seen on the Bapaume road, but their fate is uncertain. The heaviest fighting has been in the capture of Courcelles, in the north, and of a point known as Beauregard and Dovecote, northwest of Miraumont in the south of the line.

The British casualties have been slight, and in few divisions have they equaled the number of prisoners taken by the division. In nearly every place, I have heard, prisoners have openly expressed joy at being captured, but it must be remembered that the average prisoner's first instinct is to please.

I may now add a few details on the fighting of yesterday and today, beginning with the advance of the divisions on the left, or northern section, of our line. It must first be remembered that yesterday morning up to 11 o'clock the whole scene was covered by a thick, white mist as I described it, so dense that nothing over fifty yards distant could be recognized, and very naturally some of the tanks and battalions lost their direction and became confused during the attack. On the other hand, the mist saved many hundreds of British lives, because neither the German infantry nor their machine gunners could see the assaulting troops till they were close upon them.

In the north, British divisions took Moyenneville without much difficulty and proceeded to the railway, which here runs along the flat. The tanks are said to have crossed the lines, but were lost in the fog beyond, and the fighting for the railway lasted till 6 o'clock last evening, when it was gained, and the body of British troops are now reported to be holding the ridge about a mile beyond it.

Troops of a division on the extreme left were badly gassed by shells during their assembly, which seems to show that the enemy on this part of the line was not so much surprised by the attack as on other parts.

British Holding the Railway.

At Courcelles, as I have observed, the conflict was severe, but the divisions engaged passed through it to the railway, which they now hold.

Among the prisoners in this section were four Austrian observers, who spoke of the thoroughly good relations still subsisting between the Austrians and their German allies.

A noncommissioned officer, who waited to be captured in Courcelles, said that as observer he had reported that British were mustering for attack near Adinfer Wood at dawn. As Adinfer Wood is quite three miles from Courcelles, and I who was there at dawn could not see fifty yards toward Courcelles, that Sergeant must have been an observer of extraordinary value.

Prisoners taken in Logeast Wood, which was expected to give far more trouble than it did, report that though their part of the German Army is in good condition and well fed, there is great shortage of First Lieutenants, which proves that the best young blood of Germany is being drained.

Further south again, there was some opposition to the British advance at Ablainzeville, Bucquoy, and Achiet le Petite, but hardly any at Puisieux, and a certain famous division advanced almost up to the railway with very slight loss.

Held Up at Achiet-le-Grand.

But unfortunately the division attacking Achiet le Grand, upon the railway itself, never quite succeeded in occupying it, and part of the line running through the cutting south of that, as I noticed above, had not been taken by us at noon today. This was more unfortunate because the line curves westward, and so threatens to expose the right flank, or even the rear, of the division just north or left of the British troops in that sector.

Soon after midday today a barrage was put down upon the enemy here, and the position is probably being assaulted as I write. The British have also filled with gas the ruin of Irles, just across the railway, and of Miraumont, at the beginning of its further curve southwest toward Albert. As for Miraumont itself, not any one would now wish to enter that once admired city.

The heaviest fighting of yesterday and last night and today has been in the neighborhood of Serre and at the point of Beauregard or Dovecote—strange names now for so odious and bloodstained a place!—about half way between Puisieux and Miraumont.

Around Serre the British forward battery positions were heavily gassed yesterday. For Beauregard one of our divisions, which I have known as an example of fortitude and endurance in strange episodes of the past, had to struggle hard till late last night.

At 5 o'clock this morning a fresh German division, the 52d, which had just been brought down from the Merris region, counterattacked with successful violence. But the British returned later in the morning and drove it out again. Two famous brigades, which I long to mention for old acquaintance sake, specially distinguished themselves.

So the situation remained when I was obliged to return from that front early this afternoon. Both yesterday and today have been hot.

Airplanes' Great Service.

I hear now that this morning a part of the division in the north across the railway from Moyenneville was attacked by the 181st and 40th Saxon Divisions at Hamelincourt, but obliterated the attack; also that British airplanes have done great service in bombing the enemy's transports and communications. In one place they pursued and destroyed a train, and they have dropped about 450 bombs with destructive result.

Meantime things have been happening further down the Ancre, and, as I write, it is reported, though not yet officially, that Albert is in the hands of General Rawlinson's 4th Army.

VIOLENT ATTACKS ON THE VESLE FAIL

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Snipers on both side are busy and keep the atmosphere around Fismes continually very full of danger.

A scouting party of Americans yesterday found a comrade infantryman lying in a shellhole shelter wounded. He said he had been there two days, with bullet holes through both legs. He had lived by nibbling on three days' reserve rations. The man was taken to a hospital, where the doctors said he would probably recover in a short time.

Guard Division is Withdrawn.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23, (Associated Press.)—The Fourth German Guard Division, which was thrown against the Americans beyond the Ourcq in an endeavor to stem the tide of the French-American advance, has been withdrawn.

Prisoners taken yesterday by the Americans in fighting west of Fismes were from the 29th Division, which was sent west to fill the gap made in the front when the guard was transferred.

The Guards were originally brought from Lorraine, and first appeared against the Americans in the region of Seringes and Nesles, suffering considerable losses.

BOTH FRENCH ARMIES GAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

selves out of the difficulty as well as they could alone.

Recriminations between the Prussians and Bavarians have been followed by disputes between the different arms of the Teutonic allied service, the prisoners say, the infantry accusing the artillery of inefficiency.

Many prisoners assert their regiments have suffered from the short fire of their own guns.

Reach Plateau Above Ailette.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE OISE, Thursday, Aug. 22, (Associated Press.)—General Mangin has driven the Germans across the valley of the Ailette on a front of several miles. The enemy's forces on the right wing of the battleline are on the plateau between the Ailette and Soissons and between the Ailette and the Oise.

To the left of Bretigny the Germans are north of the Oise, except those that are hiding in fields and thickets, dead or prisoner. It is impossible to estimate the number of captives being sent to the camps in the rear, and Army Headquarters itself does not have more than an approximate count.

The Germans are still stoutly resisting the First French Army around Roye. General Debeney's men, however, forged ahead again today both north and south of that town.

Cavalry is rendering marked service in the pursuit of the enemy. Not only are there cavalry advance guards, but other troopers are following the infantry to take care of the machine gun nests left behind by the Germans to be sacrificed in attempting to check the French advance. Aviators preceded the cavalry. They are dispersing enemy rearguards who attempt to make a stand and are breaking up and scattering convoys on the crowded roads with machine gun fire.

Batteries of guns and ammunition wagons with the horses at the gallop were pushing north today through an immense dust cloud over the fields where yesterday the German rearguard fought desperately to save part of their artillery. Many of the guns had to be left behind, as well as a great number of machine guns.

"The devil himself could not hold out against all that," said one captured German subaltern. "We didn't know which way to turn."

PARIS, Aug. 23, (Havas Agency.)—Between the Oise and the Aisne, during the advance of Wednesday and Thursday, General Mangin's army took 5,000 prisoners, according to advices reaching Paris.

FIVE KILLED IN COLOGNE IN BRITISH AIR RAID

Much Damage to Private Property, German Paper Says—Frankfort Also Attacked.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—Five persons were killed and two persons badly injured and considerable damage was done to private property by bombs dropped from allied airplanes on Cologne early Thursday morning, according to an official announcement in Thursday evening's Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Five important cities in Germany and five hostile airdromes were heavily bombarded by British aerial squadrons on the night of Aug. 21-22, according to an official statement issued today by the British Air Ministry.

Military objectives at Frankfurt and Cologne, the statement adds, were heavily attacked, and good results were observed.

The text of the statement reads:

In spite of the enemy's most determined efforts for protection, consisting of a large number of anti-aircraft guns, between the hours of 8 P. M. on the 21st and 10 A. M. on the 22d inst., five important towns in Germany were heavily attacked as well as five hostile airdromes.

On the night of Aug. 21-22 the weather conditions were exceptionally good, and a large amount of the work was carried out by our squadron.

Military objectives at Frankfort and Cologne were heavily attacked. Very good results were observed, and bombs were sent all around the stations and barracks.

A railway junction of Treves was also successfully attacked. All our machines returned safely.

Four hostile airdromes were heavily bombed and many hangars hit. Machine guns were freely used on airdromes, trains, and searchlights as well as anti-aerial batteries. One of our machines is missing.

On the morning of Aug. 22 one of our squadrons attacked the chemical factories at Mannheim. During the heavy fighting on the outward journey two of our machines were brought down. The remainder reached and successfully bombed their objective. Very fierce fighting again took place on the return journey, as a result of which five more of our machines are missing. Three hostile airplanes were destroyed. Two of these seemed to crash, and one went down in flames.

Two other squadrons attacked the railway sidings at Coblenz at about 7:30 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 22, and a hostile airdrome at Hagenau was bombed with very good results. All these machines returned safely.

During the night 194 tons of bombs were dropped, and 215 tons of projectiles were dropped during the day.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

British

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Night Report—We pressed our attacks vigorously and successfully today on a front of thirty miles from Lihons to Mercatel. South of the Somme we carried the villages of Herleville, Chuignes, and Chuignolles, with the woods lying between the villages and the river.

In the course of an advance of over two miles into German positions great numbers of Germans have been killed and prisoners taken.

On the left of the battlefront we stormed the villages of Gomiécourt, Ervillers, Hamelincourt, Boyelles, and Boiry-Becquerelle, and made progress east of these villages.

On our right centre we advanced against German positions on the east bank of the Ancre from southeast of Albert to the neighborhood of Grandcourt, and gained ground after heavy fighting. A counterattack was repulsed south of Grandcourt.

We have captured Achiet-le-Grand and Bihucourt and the ridge overlooking Irles. We continued our attacks this afternoon. Several thousand prisoners were taken and heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

Day Report—Fighting is taking place along virtually the whole front between Lihons, south of the Somme, and the Cojeul River. Our troops are reported making progress at a number of points.

During the night the enemy twice attacked our positions in the neighborhood of Baillescourt Farm, east of Beaucourt. He was repulsed.

On the Lys front our line has been advanced slightly east of Le Touret, northwest of Neuf Berquin and east of Outtersteene.

A hostile attack northwest of Bailleul broke down before our positions.

French

PARIS, Aug. 23.

Night Report—Between the Matz and the Oise there have been violent artillery actions.

We have crossed the Divette River in the region of Evricourt.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne we have made progress to the east of Bagneux and west of Crecy-au-Mont.

Day Report—During the night there was a violent bombardment between the region of Beuvraignes (south of Roye) and the Oise, notably at Piemont, Passel, and Chury-Ourscamp.

We hold the southern banks of the Oise and the Ailette from Sempigny to the railroad at Coucy-le-Chateau.

East of Selens French troops carried their lines as far as the outskirts of Guny and Pont St. Mard.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 23, (via London.)

Night Report—Attacks by the English have been renewed northwest of Bapaume. Near Albert and the Somme our counterattacks are in progress.

The artillery engagement between the Ailette and the Aisne has been lively.

Day Report—Partial enemy attacks northwest of Bailleul and on both sides of the Lys were repulsed. We captured prisoners in a counterattack.

Yesterday the British continued in full force the attack begun on Wednesday north of the Ancre, and by crossing the Ancre extended their front to the north of Albert and as far as the Albert-Somme sector. The extensively planned attempt to break through completely collapsed at its first development. The British suffered a severe defeat yesterday.

On the battlefield northwest of Bapaume Prussian divisions with Saxon and Bavarian regiments, forestalling a hostile assault, attacked the enemy between Moyenneville and Miraument. The enemy was everywhere surprised in the development of the assault which had been planned, and also in his strongly prepared positions. At places he was thrown back to a depth of two kilometers. This crushed the British attacks prepared for the morning.

In the course of the day the enemy attacked several times, especially from the direction of Miraux and Beaumont-Hamel. His was repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. Strong attacks launched by the enemy from Albert broke down under our fire.

Between Albert and the Somme the enemy attacked after the strongest artillery preparation and pressed forward temporarily over the Albert-Bray road in an easterly direction. A powerful counterattack by Hessian troops, with portions of Prussian and Württemberg regiments, threw the enemy back across the road into his positions of departure. Batteries driving forward in the open shot to pieces many of the enemy's tanks.

North of Bray the enemy brought up cavalry for attack. It was almost entirely destroyed. On the battlefield partial engagements continued into the night.

Between the Somme and the Oise the day, on the whole, was quieter. The strong artillery duels south of the Somme died down in the forenoon.

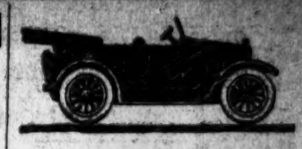
South of the Avre, owing to our fire, French attacks near Fresnières were able to develop only at times, and were repulsed.

There have been infantry engagements in the Divette region.

Between the Oise and the Aisne during Wednesday night, following upon the shifting of our lines behind the Oise on Tuesday, we withdrew our troops behind the Ailette undisturbed by the enemy. Our companies which had been left on the west bank of the Ailette retired before strong enemy attacks launched between Manicamp and Pont St. Mard. Partial attacks by the enemy between the Ailette and the Aisne broke down under our fire and a counterattack.

In local attacks we pressed back an American line of posts between Bazoches and Fismes and repulsed enemy counterattacks.

During air raids on the homeland, according to reports received up to the present, seven machines out of the enemy squadron of ten airplanes which attacked near Karlsruhe were destroyed by our chasing planes.



Didn't YOUR Wife Have Her Say?

Did you select your automobile all by yourself? On second thought, didn't something your wife said about the upholstery prove a factor in your choice? One large manufacturer says women influence the sale of nine out of every ten automobiles. Women had a voice in determining the choice of probably 200,000 of the cars bought last year by Delineator families. If you manufacture something used by American homes, advertise it to women in

The Delineator

The Magazine In One Million Homes

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the War Zone

UPTON DIVISION GALLANT IN ACTION

First of Draft Regiments to Meet the Foe Show the Best of Mettle.

EYES OF WORLD UPON THEM

High Officers Were Eager to See What Selectives Would Do in a Test.

MET EVERY REQUIREMENT

"Gophers" and "Gas House" Recruits Second to None in Valor and Discipline.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—That division of the American Army known as the New York Division, and sometimes as the Metropolitan Division, has made good. This division trained at Camp Upton, Yaphank. Its numerical appelation the censor does not permit me to give, although it is well known in New York, and by this time also in Germany.

It is the first of the divisions of its kind to get into a real battle, and it has justified the faith that America has placed in her great military experiment. The Metropolitan Division's record in its first taste of war was eagerly watched by the leaders of our army because it represented that test.

This division, when it reached France, went into training with the British. Later it was moved to the American sector near Lunéville, and recently has done that which showed that its training was to good effect.

The "Melting Pot" Division.

No division in the American Army better illustrates the fact that all the world fights the Hun, for it is made up of men from Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, and Westchester County, and in it about every race is represented and almost every known creed has its adherents. Rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, high and low, all fight side by side. Truly those who love to call New York the "melting pot" would call this the "Melting Pot Division."

When this division first took its place in the line the eyes of the world were on it, for the result of the war and the future of civilization hang on what this division and those like it are to do to the Germans. Our higher officers were most eager to see what these new soldiers would do. How would they take the first withering fire of German machine guns? What would be their behavior when they caught hell in their first real barrage? What would be their conduct face to face, man to man, with the Germans on the field of battle? These questions have all been answered.

Met the Task Gamely.

They did what they were expected to do, and that means that they did well. They fought with bravery and calm that showed a power and will equal to taking the war into Germany, a task which will be laid upon the American Army next Spring. The officers of this division report enthusiastically upon the behavior of their men. There are no poor men, no rich men, no prominent men, no unimportant men in this division. They are all American soldiers now. The bootblack from Park Row bunks with a "buddy" who used to live on Riverside Drive, and each is proud of his pal.

One interesting thing is told by the officers of this division. Perhaps the best disciplined of all their men, those who aid the most in effecting disciplinary organization are men who, back in Manhattan, used to be gangsters. Former members of the Gopher Gang and the gashouse aggregation are second to none in the fierceness of their fighting when hand to hand with the Hun, and yet back of the front line they are the most amenable to discipline and the strongest supporters of military rules. The officers say that whenever any trouble starts the exgangsters can be depended upon to preserve order.

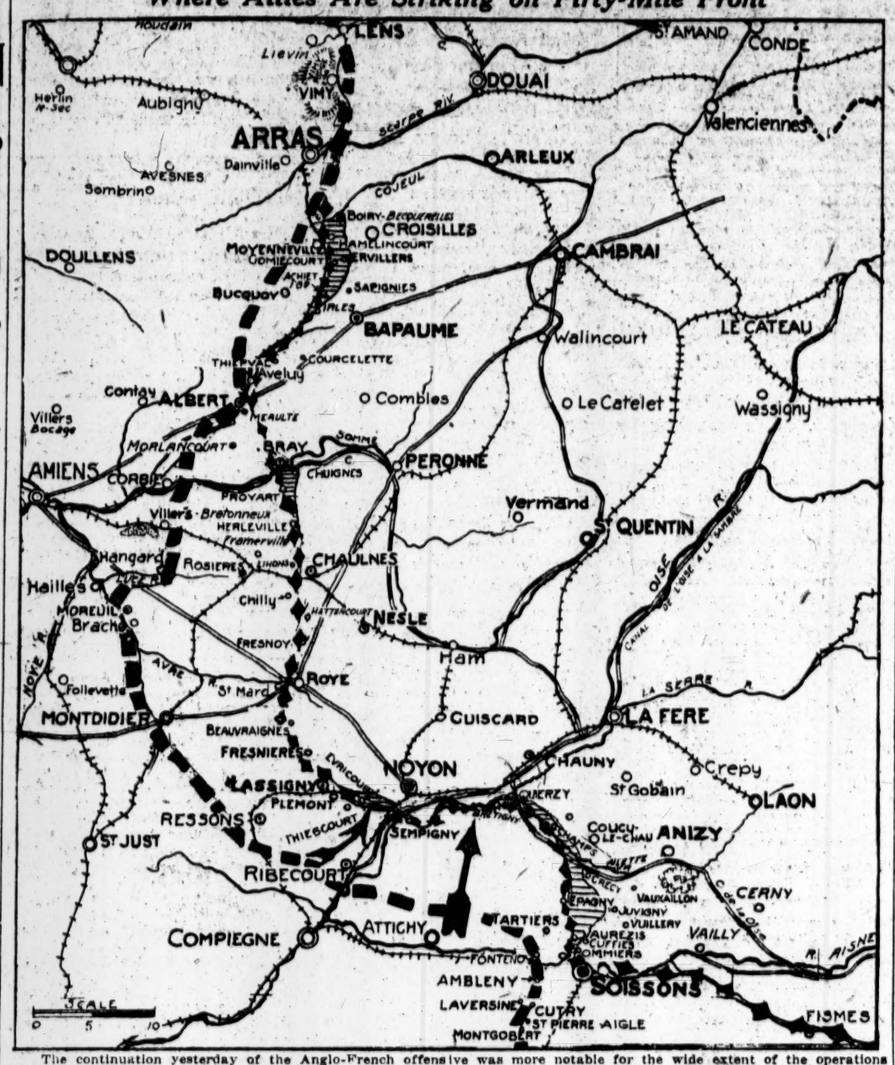
Regard It as a Personal War.

The men of this division all seem to regard the war as a sort of personal affair between themselves and the Germans, and they all talk of how many boches they expect to get. They mean every word of it, too. All the stories of what a terrible fellow the Hun is have not gotten under their skin at all, and they have perfect confidence that man for man they can lick any soldier that Hindenburg commands.

They are full of sympathy for the brave French civilians, and the sight of the ravaged French villages invariably awakens in them the strong belief that the Germans will not be sufficiently punished until a certain number of villages beyond the Rhine have been put in the same condition that the invader has left so many beautiful villages in France.

The censor's rules prevent giving the full story of the achievements of this division, but suffice it to say that it has shown what other divisions of its kind will do. It has shown that the American Army is going to make good with a vengeance, and it might not be a bad guess to say that the Metropolitan Division will be one of the first to cross the Rhine.

Where Allies Are Striking on Fifty-Mile Front



The continuation yesterday of the Anglo-French offensive was more notable for the wide extent of the operations than for sensational gains at any one point, although substantial progress was made in many sectors.

The principal advances recorded in official reports are indicated on the map by horizontal shading; but these are probably only a part of the gains actually scored in the forward movement, which appears to be still in progress.

Between the Cojeul River and Albert General Byng's thrust east of the Arras-Albert railroad menaces the German hold on Bapaume.

South of the Somme General Rawlinson has advanced two miles on a six-mile front, capturing the village of Chuignes.

The French have crossed the Divette River at Evricourt and the Oise at Bretigny (both points marked by arrows), while north of Soissons they have pushed their lines eastward nearly to Juvigny.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The British situation was somewhat cleared up by the announcement in last night's report. For several days, ever since the first British attack north of the Ancre, the entire situation has been under a cloud. The British reports have been very reticent as to just what happened. The claims made were modest, and the details were meagre. The impression was created that the British advance had met unexpected resistance, and had as a consequence been held up. As a matter of fact it appears that this is what happened. If this is so, better news even than that of last night is still to come.

At the moment what appears to have happened is this: The British began their advance under most favorable circumstances. The early morning mist concealed their movements until they were close to the German lines, and the advanced positions were overrun before the Germans could rally to the defense. The front line was very thinly held, either because the Germans were in the act of withdrawing their forces or because a local system of defense had been employed. Reserves, however, were ready at hand and were quickly thrown into the fighting in considerable numbers.

This is entirely reasonable since the German position is such that an extended falling back toward the south or southeast—the direction of the British pressure—would quickly involve the entire line. These reserves checked the British advance after it had penetrated to a depth of about two miles. Then began a terrific pitched battle in the open. This lasted for nearly two days. There was apparently no let up, both sides attacking and counterattacking incessantly. Along the embankment of the Arras-Albert Railroad from Boisleux to Achiet-le-Grand the fighting was particularly heavy. The Germans, however, appear to have been completely outfought. Their lines broke and they fell back, giving up to the British territory of very considerable importance. All of the main highway from Arras to Bapaume is in British hands as far south as the outskirts of Bleforillers, less than two miles from Bapaume.

The fact that after the fighting of two days it was the German line that cracked is a most hopeful sign. Apparently the British progress is being continued, which is to be expected once the Germans begin to give ground. They are, however, fighting desperately to hold their centre about Albert, since to give ground here means to uncover the lines in the angle between the Somme and the Ancre. This in turn will similarly affect the Chaulnes front and force an adjustment here.

The highway from Bapaume to Albert is an important link in the defense of the more southern positions. With the railroad gone the enemy communications are not of the best. In fact, almost entire reliance must be placed on the highway. Once Bapaume falls, the entire front along the Ancre will be affected and the Germans will be hard put to it to maintain their forces in their present positions. It will be difficult, now, however to hold Bapaume. The British have the advantage of ground, and, whether they actually take the village or not, will certainly make the continued use of the road rather precarious. Nothing definite is reported south and east of Albert. It is therefore probable that for the most part the Germans are holding their own.

The British are engaged in one of the most important battles that the Allies have fought since July 18. On what they do will depend just how quickly the Germans must make their retreat. It is obviously to the Allies' advantage to force this retreat as rapidly as possible. The Germans want time to remove their material and to destroy what they cannot remove. The Allies have them going backward now and purpose to push the situation before it can be pieced together. The entire German line from south of Arras to the Oise has been terrifically shaken during the last few weeks and is in a dangerous condition. Hardly a division but has been most roughly used, losing heavily in prisoners and in other casualties.

If Foch thinks he has them beaten and has hurt their morale, we may be sure that as long as his reserves are in condition he will force the fighting every foot of the way. It is going to be an exceedingly difficult thing for the Germans to retreat under the terrific pressure which is now being applied. With the Allies pushing matters as they are now doing, the situation will be entirely different from that which prevailed in the early part of 1917. It will also be entirely different from the retreat to the Vesle, as the front is very much longer, and it will be correspondingly difficult to preserve the good order which marked the entire course of the latter operation.

GERMAN SMOKERS PROTEST

New Standard Cigarette Is "Awful Stuff," Vorwaerts Says.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23, (via London.)—The scarcity of tobacco in Germany has led to the introduction of a standard cigarette and the cigarette smoker of the Fatherland is loud in his condemnation of it. It costs nearly a penny, is put up in packets of various sizes and is called "Germany's Strength."

Vorwärts describes the sensation caused by smoking this anything but fragrant weed:

"When one lights this cigarette, one feels at once that Germany's strength must be tremendous to stand such awful stuff. If one inhale the smoke then the first feelings of seasickness set in. If the paper be removed a grayish mixture of substances is seen and the smell is like that of a musty cellar dwelling in which there is a shoemaker's workshop."

A slightly better cigarette is also made, but in order to obtain twenty of that kind the smoker must purchase forty of "Germany's Strength."

"Turkey and Bulgaria," adds Vorwärts, "have both had good tobacco harvests, and it is suggested that these allies might prove themselves brilliant seconds by coming to Germany's aid with smokable cigarettes, which would help us to keep our spirits up in many a serious hour."

BETTER BAND MUSIC TO INSPIRE TROOPS

Damrosch, with Pershing's Backing, Founds Big Training School for Americans.

FRENCH ARTISTS TO TEACH

Effect Is Expected to be Felt in This Country After the Soldiers Return.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—One by-product of this war which will be of benefit to all parts of America will be better music. It will grow out of the fact that 10,000 band musicians will go home to the United States after hostilities with more knowledge of and enthusiasm for music than they ever had before. This will be because of their thoroughgoing artistic training in France, plans for which have just been perfected by Walter Damrosch at the request of General Pershing.

Dr. Damrosch was about to return to America early in July, when General Pershing appealed to him to do something to improve the army music. Dr. Damrosch accepted this opportunity to serve the American troops, and today he outlined to me a big comprehensive plan approved by General Pershing, in which leading French band leaders and players will serve as instructors to the Americans. Co-operation in the matter has been authorized both by the French Ministry of War, because of the vital influence of music on good military morale, and by the French Ministry of Fine Arts, because of the opportunity offered for high-grade propaganda by introducing French band methods to the American public after the war.

For immediate army purposes, of course, the whole thing is justified on the score of military efficiency. General Pershing recognizes the vital part of music in warfare; so French musicians are to teach the Americans for exactly the same reason that French artillery and aviation experts have been training American soldiers. Hence the appeal of General Pershing to Dr. Damrosch.

Damrosch Tests Bandmasters.

As Congress had authorized the giving of commissions to army bandmasters, General Pershing desired that the 200 American bandmasters in France be examined before they received commissions. Dr. Damrosch agreed to devote five weeks to this work. A military band was accordingly sent to Paris, where every bandmaster was summoned to give a practical demonstration of his knowledge of the technique of conducting and his ability to instrumentate music for military purposes. Dr. Damrosch was assisted in the examination by a board including Lieutenant Weill of the French Army, a musician serving as liaison officer.

The majority of the bandmasters were young men of real musical talent, but many of them, having been thrown into the service without previous discipline in conducting, were lacking in the technique of the baton, and not only needed but craved further instruction.

Dr. Damrosch found that nearly all the bands were away below the number authorized by Congress—forty-eight players—and that many important instruments which have helped to make the French military bands the most famous in the world were totally lacking.

EYES OF ALL PARIS FIXED ON NOYON

Strategic City in German Hands Has Been a Menace to France for Four Years.

ITS NAME A RALLYING CRY

Kaiser's Armies Are Staggering Under Blows and Nearing Point That May Mean Disaster.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—For Paris the glorious news of the fall of Lassigny yesterday has already passed into ancient history. Every eye here this morning is focused intently on Noyon, the little city on the Oise which was so dear to the heart of Robert Louis Stevenson, but which more than any other place in France symbolized for nearly four years all that the presence of the hated invader of French soil means to every Frenchman.

It was Noyon to which the Germans retreated after their defeat at the battle of the Marne in 1914, and at Noyon they remained until the great strategic retreat of Hindenburg in the Spring of 1917. It was to Noyon they returned in the great drive of last Spring.

Noyon is barely fifty-five miles from Paris as the crow would fly up the valley which runs into and combines with the valley of the Seine a dozen miles outside of Paris. It was down this valley from Noyon that the Germans always planned to swoop on Paris, and the name of Noyon consequently for four long years has been able to evoke in the soul of every Parisian the haunting fear of what might happen.

Clemenceau's Warning Cry.

"Les Allemands sont à Noyon"—the Germans are at Noyon—was the phrase Clémenceau always used during the first three years of the war to remind his countrymen of the awful danger threatening France, before which every personal, party, and sectional difference must disappear. "The Germans are at Noyon" has been the slogan which, more than any other rallying cry, has inspired the French poilu to continue the grim and dogged uphill task which has brought the armies of the republic imperishable glory.

That is why this morning France awaits with intense eagerness the news that the ancient City of Bishops on the Oise has once more become French.

It is only now beginning to be realized here, so skillfully has Foch developed his great strategic plan and with such entire absence of all attempt at spectacular effect, that we are now witnessing the progress of what undoubtedly is the greatest battle the world has ever seen. The fighting extended yesterday over a continuous front of eighty miles. This has been increased by Byng's army "on a wide front" in the Bapaume sector west of Albert, which hitherto has marked the extreme left of the battle.

Paris is convinced that Foch will before long be trying in other sections both east and west, and especial attention is now being paid to the Vesle front, where it is obvious the Germans cannot long expect to remain in view of the steady advance of Mangin in the country between the Aisne and the Oise toward the great German bastion of Laon.

Note on the map the margin of the steadily advancing front in its relation to the positions held by the Crown Prince's defeated troops on the Vesle and to the Chemin des Dames, the first defensive position of the French strategically speaking, and further in its relation to the great railway centre of Laon, further behind again. Note further Gouraud's line of positions in the Champagne heights east of Rheims, where the magnificent troops of the best-loved commander in the French Army, flushed with their victory of July 18, have been eagerly awaiting since then the word from Foch that will let them hurl themselves again on the hated invader. With these factors noted, the lines on which the battle may very probably develop in the near future begin to stand out.

Foch's battle, as it is beginning to be called here, grows more magnificently suggestive in its possibilities every day. What would the barnstorming Kaiser, who grandiloquently announced that the name of the battle of the Emperor had been formally bestowed on the pitiful failure east of Soissons and that he had himself gone out to see the triumph of his troops, give to stand in Foch's shoes today?

The absurdity of the method by which the Germans are seeking to camouflage their long series of defeats in the present battle by asserting the failure of French efforts to pierce their front has excited much amusement here, where it is fully realized that so far Foch has made no attempt to break through the enemy line.

If this had been Foch's object, it is pointed out that the Marshal would have begun his offensive simultaneously along the whole line of the present battle, and then when he had concluded that the enemy had been worn down sufficiently, his masses of reserves would have been thrown against the part of the line judged to be the weakest, in the hope of smashing through.

Decisive Battle Not Yet.

That might or might not have resulted in a decisive battle, but all the facts available at present tend to show that this decisive battle is not likely to be engaged in until later on, when our unity in men and materials will assure success in advance.

At present we have in line sufficient forces to deal the enemy a series of smashing blows which are causing him enormous losses, throwing his defensive forces into the utmost confusion, upsetting all organization, and compelling him to undertake retreat after retreat in ever increasing disorder.

This policy is forcing Ludendorff wherever Foch strikes to sacrifice men out of all proportion to his resources, and no sooner has this been accomplished at one part of the front than the same thing is repeated at another

The net result is that we are indisputably succeeding everywhere, and rapidly reducing the German armies along the greater part of the front between the Vosges and the sea to such a condition that the moment may soon come when it will be possible by concentration of effort against one section of his lines to literally break through. When that moment comes the series of defeats the Germans are now suffering will be transformed into irreparable disaster.

Think Bulletin Too Modest.

This afternoon again Paris found the communiqué issued at 3 o'clock far too sober. Well-founded reports which reached the city from the battlefront during the afternoon indicated that good as was the bulletin of victory set forth in the official news, the real facts will be found later to be even more satisfactory. The total of prisoners captured by the Allies since July 18, it is asserted here, is now well over 100,000. It is rumored this afternoon that Mangin's army captured an entire German division on one part of its front and half of another elsewhere, but so far it is impossible to obtain confirmation of this.

The fall of Lassigny came rather as a surprise, as it had been considered impossible to carry the town without having previously secured the famous Plemont Heights, which protect it. As a matter of fact the capture of the town preceded that of Plemont. It is recalled with pride today that it is at Plemont from which one looks right down into the valley of the Divette, that the great German drive for Paris was broken on Mar. 30.

The hill at Plemont was held thirty-six hours by a single battalion of chasseurs-a-pied (light infantry) against two entire enemy regiments. Major Surian, commander of the battalion, since killed at Dormans, remained in an observation post completely surrounded by the Germans until relief arrived in the form of a French counter-attack. Plemont eventually fell, as was inevitable, but not until after the magnificent defense had lasted nine days. The French yesterday recaptured the glorious spot after less than twenty-four hours of effort.

The ardor of the French at Plemont yesterday was exemplified by a single incident. A young Lieutenant fell dead in the midst of his men. The latter were far in advance of their supports, and were determined that if they had to fall back the body of their beloved officer should not fall into the hands of the Germans.

The enemy came on in force, but the little body of poilus resolutely kept them off with rifles, machine guns, and grenades. Eventually, when their ammunition was exhausted, the little force dashed against the enemy with their trenching tools and pickaxes and drove them back a sufficient distance to enable the recovery of the officer's body.

ITALIAN FOOD CRISIS IS NEARING AN END

Controller Announces That Definite Arrangements Have Been Made by the Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A Daily Chronicle dispatch from Milan states that Signor Crespi, the Italian Food Controller, has addressed a long encyclical letter of unusual importance to prefects and local administrations throughout the country, wherein he gives explicit assurance that the terrible privation in the prime necessities of life which Italian people in particular have had to endure will henceforth mark a downward curve, while stringent measures against hoarding and profiteering will reduce the present exorbitant cost of living, especially for the humbler class.

The allied Governments, he says, are now in a position to guarantee regular and adequate provisioning of their respective peoples, no matter how long the war may last.

Taking into account the fact that peace would not lessen straightway the actual needs, the four Food Controllers responsible to the Grand Alliance have elaborated a two years' program and have ascertained that the existing food stocks in North America will be amply sufficient to meet every deficit in the wants of the allied nations of Europe. The restrictions that have been so sorely felt hitherto will have to be enforced only as regards tonnage, since for every ten tons of provisions economized a unit of war can be brought to the battlefields, and for every ton of flour saved the allied Governments can now promise an hour less of war.

Definite arrangements have been made for importing 3,000,000 tons of cereals which Italy requires during the coming twelve months to supplement her home crops. The allied fleets are strenuously engaged in more efficacious defense of navigation in the Mediterranean, and the Italian Government will thereby be able to distribute fresh and better quality of bread. Large consignments of condensed milk and an abundance of lard will compensate for the prevailing scarcity of milk and butter.

Over 750,000 cans of salmon and tunnyfish are being put on the market this month, and closer attention is being devoted to the development of the game preserves. Toward solving the meat problem, there has been realized lately an economy of about 100,000 head of cattle per month. This, together with the enormous weekly imports of frozen mutton and equally big supplies of preserved pork promised by the United States, will permit in Winter relaxation of the three meatless days per week.

South America is sending over 50,000 tons of coffee, and before Winter sets in, there is a good prospect of remedying the great dearth of sugar which at the present time limits the monthly allowance per head to 250 grams.

NEW GERMAN DELUSION.

Berlin Paper Pretends We Have a "Secret Treaty" with England.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 22.—The Lokal-Anzeiger pretends to learn from a well-informed source that America and England have concluded a secret treaty which is to regulate the attitude of both countries in the future, and that the treaty is of an economic as well as of a political nature. It is directed, the paper says, against the Japanese expansion policy in East Asia. The paper says England and America think that when Germany is crushed and Russia excluded from world politics, they can direct the policy in East Asia, as Japan is incapable of pushing her policy unaided.

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SHOW CZAR SOUGHT FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

Extracts from His Diary Tell of Preparations to Seek Refuge There.

PRINCE LVOV OFFERED HELP

Ruler Wrote That He Was Woeful and Longing—Called Labor Demonstrators Asses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The second of a series of extracts from the late Czar's diary is reproduced from the Russian newspaper Izvestia by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. Germania also has quotations from it.

The Vossische Zeitung explains that the first extracts given are entries made on the days immediately following the abdication last year, while the Czar was on his return journey from Pskov to headquarters at Mogileff. Germania describes the entries as confirming the impression made by those already quoted of the insignificance of the personality of the late Russian Emperior.

The most interesting fact disclosed by the new extracts is that on April 5, 1917, the Czar was preparing for a journey to England. In regard to this the Vossische Zeitung says:

"The hoped-for possibility of his departure without hindrance he derived from the Government of Lvov and Kerensky. In the Romanoff archives is a cipher letter from Prince Lvov to the Czar in which the Prince promises to take the Czar to Murman. This letter will be published. Kerensky kept secret from the Petrograd Workmen's Council this agreement with the Czar."

Following are the entries quoted:

[These dates are according to the Russian calendar, which is thirteen days behind the Gregorian or ordinary calendar.]

"March 3—Slept long and well. Only awakened far from Dvinsk. A sunny and frosty day. Discussed with my people yesterday's events. I read much in 'Julius Caesar.' At 8:30 I arrived at Mogileff, where the whole staff awaited me at the station. At 9:30 I went to my house. Alexieff came with the latest news from Rodzianko. So Mischa (the Grand Duke Michael) has resigned! His manifesto closes with a wag of the tail for the Constituent Assembly, which is to be elected in three months. God knows what moved him to put his signature to such nonsense. In St. Petersburg the unrest has ceased. If only it had lasted longer!

Tells of Kerensky Visit.

"March 9—Began to fast, but fast did not begin with joy. After midday mass, Kerensky was here. He begged we might restrict our meetings to meal times and sit apart from the children. This was to a certain degree necessary for him in order to pacify the famous Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. To avoid any violence, one must adapt oneself.

"March 17—Slept well. At 10 o'clock good Alex (one of the Grand Dukes) arrived here upon a conference. At 12 o'clock I went to the station to receive dear Mama, who had come from Kiev. I took her with me and we breakfasted together. She stayed and talked for a long time. I received at last two telegrams from Alice (the Czarina). Went for a walk, horrible weather, cold and snowstorm. Received after tea Alexieff and Friederichs. Dined in the evening with Mama and sat with her until 11 o'clock.

"March 18—Day is clear and frosty. At 10 o'clock to midday mass. Mama came later. She breakfasted and remained with me until 4 o'clock. At tea I received General Ivanoff, who came back from the requisitioning. He had been to Tsarskoe Selo and had seen Alice. What has become of poor Counts Friederichs and Polesioff whose presence excites everybody? They have gone to Friederichs's property near Pensa. In the evening with Mama.

"Woeful and Full of Longing."

"March 21—Last day in Mogileff. At a quarter to eleven read farewell command to army. Went to the house of the officer of the day, where I took leave of the staff and the authorities. At home, farewell to the officers and Cossacks of the Guard and the free regiment. My heart was breaking. At 12 o'clock with Mama in her carriage, where we breakfasted. Remained with her and her suite until half-past 4. Took leave of her, Sondro, Sergei, Boris, and Alex. Poor Nilow was not allowed to come to me. At quarter to 5 I left Mogileff. It was touching—the crowd of people who accompanied me. Four members of the St. Petersburg Soviet are in my train. Am heavy, woeful, and full of longing.

"March 22—Arrived quickly and safely at 11:30 at Tsarskoe Selo. God, what a difference! On the streets around the Castle, and even in the park, sentinels. Before my entrance some Russians went upstairs and saw Alice, my soul, and the poor children. She faced things bravely and healthily. All were in a dark room on account of measles, but they feel well, except Marie, who was only then beginning with the measles. Breakfasted and also dined at midday in the playroom of Alexie. (The Czarevitch) saw Benckendorff, went with him for a walk and worked with him in the gardens, as I was not allowed to go further. After tea I brought by affairs into order.

Burned Many of His Papers.

"March 23—Outside of the conditions under which we live here, the thought that we are together rejoices and consoles me. Received in the morning Benckendorff. Looked through papers, regulated and burned many. Sat with the children until 2:30; went for a walk with Dolgorouckl, accompanied by Ensigns. Today they were pleasant.

"March 24—Received Benckendorff in the morning. Learned from him that we shall remain here for rather a long time. It is pleasant to know this. Again burned letters and papers. Anastasia has the earache, the same as the others. Went in the afternoon with Dolgorouckl for a walk and worked in the garden. At a quarter to 7 went to night mass, afterward went to Anna (a lady of the court and a favorite of Czarina) and Lilly. Thereupon to rest.

"March 30—At 10 o'clock we went to mass, at which many took communion; walked for a short time with Tatiana. Today a burial of victims of the revolution took place in our park, opposite the centre of the Alexander Palace. The sounds of funeral music and the 'Marseillaise' were to be noted. At 6 o'clock we went to a religious service.

Prepared for Trip to England.

"April 5—In the morning a short walk. Regulated my affairs and books; began to lay on one side everything which I will take with me when it comes to the journey to England. Worked in the garden.

"April 8—Passed quietly the twenty-third anniversary of our betrothal. In the morning I walked for a long time with Alexis.

"April 28—Abroad; today is the first of May. Our asses have therefore decided to celebrate this day by processions through the streets with muzzle and red flags. They came into our park and laid wreaths. Walked for an hour and a half, and in the evening began to read aloud to the children 'A Millionaire Girl.' (This book title appears in English.)

"May 1—In the morning I went for walk. At 12 o'clock a geography lesson with Alexis. During the day I again worked in our vegetable garden. In the evening I learned that Korniloff had retired from the post of Upper Commander of the St. Petersburg military district and also of the resignation of Gutchkoff, always on the same grounds—irresponsible interference with the orders of the military authorities by the Labor Deputies' Council and by some organization or other standing much further to the Left.

"June 3—After morning tea, Kerensky suddenly appeared in an automobile from town. He did not remain long with me. He requested that some documents which had relation to internal policy should be sent over for an inquiry commitee.

"July 9—Three months we have passed here since I left Mogileff and came here, and we are prisoners. It is hard to be without news of dear Mamma. All the rest is indifferent to me."

ITALIAN SNARL OVER SLAVS.

Press Controversy Raging Over the Government's Foreign Policy.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 22.—A controversy is raging here, says the Tribuna, over the proportional relations between the treaty of alliance by which Italy entered the war, the rights which are officially acknowledged therein, and certain new situations arising from unforeseen and unforeseeable developments of events, especially those regarding the fall of Russia. This ended that Pan Slavism to which the Slav nationalities of Austria had inclined to join their fate in the past.

This dilemma arose: Should they resign themselves to live in some fashion in the old Hapsburg Empire, or should they seek a new road to liberty, turning toward the west, stretching out their hands even to distant America—as was done by the glorious Bohemians who rushed to fight on our battlefields across from Siberia, the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic, not forgetting that their first duty lay toward the nearest great power, Italy?

The problem for Italy is: Should this heroic tendency in the Czech people spread, extend, and deepen among the Southern Slavs, would it not be suitable for Italy to make some generous concession to the desires and aspirations of these peoples in order to invigorate them and extend their rebellion, thus frustrating Austria's old game, which was carried out, both in peace and in war, of keeping Italy and the Jugoslavs always enemies?

This problem must be weighed by the Italian national conscience and solved at an opportune moment as a great historical decision.

In the polemic for and against Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and his policy, which continues unabated, the Milan newspaper Perseveranza, which generally is reliable, says that American military co-operation with Italy is certain, the Italian Government having ably and energetically negotiated with a view to insure it. The American Government wastes no time in diplomatic dissertations that are absolutely premature, it says. The only object of the Washington Government just now is to make war, and make it thoroughly, to obtain victory in the shortest time and in the easiest possible manner. The American General Staff knows perfectly well the function of the Italian front in the war against the Central Empires, and it knows that to defeat the designs of Pan Germanism it is necessary to beat Austria as well as Germany.

CAPT. C. W. DEGRAW WOUNDED BY SHELL

Officer from Madison, N. J., Who Is Plattsburg Graduate, Is Now Convalescing.

TWO KINSMEN MEET DEATH

One of Three Brothers and Their Cousin, All in Same Company, Give Their Lives.

CAPTAIN CURTIS W. DEGRAW, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. DeGraw of Prospect Street, Madison, N. J., has been wounded in France, and is now convalescent in a British military hospital near London. He is a graduate of the 1917 Plattsburg Camp, and was commissioned a Captain in August of last year. In a letter to his mother Captain DeGraw said he was wounded by a shell fragment. He has two brothers now in the service.

LIEUT. CARL A. FOSS was reported severely wounded when fighting with infantry regulars in the Marne battle. He is a son of Charles E. Foss of 75 Greenfield Street, Buffalo.

CORPORAL MICHAEL F. GETTINGS, severely wounded, is in Company F, 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division. His parents live at 764 Ninth Avenue. Corporal Gettings, who is 24 years old, enlisted in the old 69th the day after Congress declared war. He has two brothers in the service.

SERGEANT WILLIAM O'NEILL of the 165th Infantry, who was also a 69th Regiment veteran, has been killed in action. Ten days ago he was reported seriously wounded. Jerome O'Neill, who is a brother of Sergeant O'Neill, and who went to France with the 165th, returned to New York on furlough yesterday and reported that his brother was killed on July 18. Sergeant O'Neill was an adopted son of Mrs. James Cotter of 212 East Fortieth Street.

When the Rainbow Division sailed for France there were three O'Neill brothers in Company H, 165th Infantry, as well as their first cousin, Bernard Finnerty. Daniel O'Neill, a private, was killed in action two months ago. Six weeks ago Finnerty was killed. Jerome O'Neill wears the Croix de Guerre for gallantry under fire.

Boy of 16 Is Wounded.

JAMES MURTHA, who is reported wounded and whose mother, Mrs. M. Murtha, lives at 444 East 123d Street, went to France with the 47th Infantry. Murtha, who enlisted in the regular army last Summer, is not yet 17 years old.

JAMES E. HOWARD, severely wounded, is in the 105th Infantry of the New York Guard Division. He is a son of J. Howard of 554 West 160th Street, who is employed in the New York Navy Yard. Private Howard was wounded on Aug. 7.

JOHN R. BUTLER, severely wounded, is in Company F, 165th Infantry. His home is at 92 Dykeman Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL J. LEWIN, son of William Lewin of 568 West 149th Street, died of wounds received in action. He was a private in the 305th Infantry, Camp Upton Division. Lewin was a sharpshooter, and when he received the wounds which caused his death—he was shot through both legs—he was serving in the front-line trenches. Lewin was 25 years old and a graduate of the Commerce High School. Miss Selma Lewin, his sister, received a letter only two days ago, in which he told of the Camp Upton Division being in action.

SAMUEL DINHOFER, Jr., severely wounded, is a private in Company D, 308th Infantry, Camp Upton Division. His parents live at 181 East Houston Street. In a letter dated July 31 Private Dinhofer wrote that he was wounded when on outpost duty, and expected to be back in the trenches in a few days.

HYMAN TOKOWITZ, a Camp Upton soldier, who was killed, was a son of Bernard Tokowitz of 370 Madison Street and was one of the first men in his draft district to be enrolled in the 77th Division.

CHARLES O. BURNS, missing, is a son of Mrs. Margaret O. Burns of 205th Street and Barnes Avenue, the Bronx. Mrs. Burns has received a letter dated July 27, in which he wrote that he was in a French base hospital recovering from a wound. For this reason she thinks the report that he is missing is an error. Burns is 21 years old, and is in Company M, 9th Infantry.

CHARLES H. ZWILLICH, wounded, lived at 1,390 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, when he enlisted last Summer in the Marine Corps. He is one of four brothers fighting in France. Zwillich is 26 years old.

Member of Old 23d Infantry.

HENRY HORMAN, whose home was at 91 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, died of wounds on July 15. He enlisted in the old 23d Infantry of Brooklyn a week after war was declared, and was transferred to the 165th Infantry. Horman was 24 years old.

EDWARD A. PLATKIN, severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Sarah Platkin of 43 St. Felix Street, Brooklyn. He is in Company I, 106th Infantry, New York Guard Division. In a recent letter to his mother Private Platkin said that the New York Division was fighting with the British, and he also stated that Captain Langer of his company had been wounded.

HARRY RUBIN, reported missing, went to France in Company H, 307th Infantry, Camp Upton Division. His mother, Mrs. J. Rubin of 29 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, has received a letter dated July 29 in which he said he had been wounded. The letter was written from a base hospital.

VINCENT A. SHERIDAN, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sheridan of 1,002 Church Street, Morris Park, L. I. Private Sheridan, who is 21 years old, is in the Marine Corps.

GEORGE B. SCHNARR, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Schnarr of 166 Fourth Street, Newark, N. J. He is a marine and is 29 years old.

WILLIAM ELGESHEISER, killed in action, was a marine and was a son of Mrs. Julia Elgesheiser of 206 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Elgesheiser has two other sons in France.

MARTIN DESLEY of the marines, severely wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Desley of Tarrytown. He is 19 years old.

MALCOLM PIERSON, a son of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pierson of Turrell Avenue, Orange, N. J., has been wounded and is now in a French base hospital. He went to France with a regular army unit

KENNETH PRICE, killed in action, was a son of T. H. Price of Burlington, N. J. He went with 1st to France with the 114th Engineers, 29th Guard Division. He was 21 years old.

Private Arnold in Paris Hospital.

Mrs. Edward W. C. Arnold of Maple Lodge, West Islip, L. I., has received word that her husband was wounded during the fighting at Château-Thierry and is now in a Paris Hospital. He is a private in the 4th Infantry. While it is not believed his condition is serious, Mr. Arnold, it is reported, received a wound in the arm and is suffering from gas poison and shell shock. Mrs. Arnold's brother, Lieutenant C. Frederick Frothingham, of the 369th Infantry, was in the thick of the fighting, but he escaped without a scratch. Private Arnold has come under the care of Mrs. Arnold's sister, the Countess Koutousow Tolstoy, who has been a Red Cross nurse since the outbreak of the war.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES ABROAD TOTAL 23,581

185 in Army, 72 in Marine Corps, Named in Day's Official List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department today gave out two lists, containing 185 army and 72 Marine Corps casualties. It brought the total for the army to 20,470, and the Marine Corps total to 2,911. Total casualties for army and Marine Corps now number 23,381.

The army lists contained the names of 29 killed in action, 22 died of wounds, 7 died of accident, 12 died of disease, 47 severely wounded, 15 wounded to a degree undetermined, 52 missing, and 1 prisoner. The Marine Corps list named 3 killed in action, 4 died of wounds, 1 died of disease, 10 severely wounded, 49 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 5 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 23.	Total.
Killed in action	3,889	29	3,918
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	1,352	22	1,374
Died of accident or other causes	706	7	713
Died of disease	1,583	12	1,595
Total deaths	7,721	70	7,791
Wounded	10,433	62	10,495
Missing, including prisoners	2,181	53	2,184
Total	20,335	185	20,470

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	53	847
Wounded	59	1,874
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	92
Total	93	2,818
Total, officers and men		2,911

KILLED IN ACTION—29.

Lieutenant.

BOONE, EWING; Mrs. H. C. Boone, Kansas City, Kan.

Sergeants.

KILMER, JOYCE; Mrs. J. Kilmer, Larchmont Manor, N.Y.
LACASSE, OLIVER; Mrs. M. Lacasse, Claremont, N. H.
LANDERS, THOMAS E.; A. Landers, Natick, Mass.
WESCOTT, E. W.; Mrs. E. Wescott, S. Penobscot, Me.

Corporals.

LEONARD, M.J.; Mrs.M.Zrimnuer,57 Fingerboard Rd., S.I.
McIVER, GAVIN R.; John McIver, Mattapan, Mass.
RUTH, WILLIAM F.; William Ruth, Emaus, Penn.
SCHULTZ, PETE; Andrew Schultz, Pittsburgh, Penn.
WHITCOMB, M. L.; L. N. Whitcomb, Hampden, Me.

Mechanic.

McQUILLAN, C. E.; Mrs. E. Wensel, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Privates.

DEPERRO, AMOS; Philip Deperro, Sykesville, Penn.
DI NITTO, FRASMO; Peppino Di Nitto, Boson, Mass.
FOWLER, IRA; Mrs. Delio Hahn, Nevada, Ohio.
HILSON, HYMAN; Jacob Hillson, Roxbury, Mass.
JOHNSON, SIDNEY M.; August N. Johnson, Osco, Ill.
KAPANKE, FRED; Mrs. Matilda Kapanke, Shawano, Wis.
KING, FREDERICK P.; Peter B. King, Rutland, Vt.
KLEIN, CHARLES J.; Mrs. Crist Klein, Lewiston, Penn.
KRONE, JOSEPH; Mrs. Jennie Krone, Luckawanna, N.Y.
MADENFORD, W.; Mrs. W. Madenford, Media, Penn.
MAXWELL, G. T.; G. Maxwell, Newton Center, Mass.
McCUNE, WALTER B.; J. A. McCune, Michigan City, Ind.
MILKEWICZ, JOSEPH; H. B. Milkewics, Jersey City, N.J.
PRICE, KENNETH E.; Mrs. Ella Price, Burlington, N. J.
SMITH, ALBERT C.; W. Smith, Danbury, Conn.
SULLIVAN, J. J.; E. T. Sullivan, Worcester, Mass.
STOWE, ETHAN A.; John W. Stowe, Snyder, Okla.
TONKOWITZ, H.; B. Tonkewitz, 370 Madison St., N. Y.

DIED OF WOUNDS—22.

Sergeants.

O'NEILL, W.; J. P. Kelly, 212 East 90th St., New York.
SUMMERS, T. R.; A. W. Summers, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Corporals.

MELTON, BUFF E.; Ernest Melton, North Bend, Neb.
SIMONS, FLOYD J.; Mrs. J. Simons, Bethlehem, Penn.
TALLMAN, ANDREW O.; William Tallman, Joliet, Ill.

Wagoner.

CONANT, JOHN L.; Mrs. Q. V. Conant, Coldwater, Mich.

Privates.

CROSS, CHARLES OSCAR; R. C. Cross, Faribault, Minn.
HORMAN, H. F.; Miss B. McCarthy, 674 Myrtle Av., Bklyn.
JARSTFER, L. K.; Mrs. F. B. Jarstfer; Carson City, Mich.
LEWIN, S. J.; Mrs. W. Lewin, 568 West 140th St., N. Y.
MILLER, BRYAN; Mrs. Nellie Miller, Detroit, Mich.
MORTORFF, EARL M.; William Mortorff, Ashley, Ind.
ORR, JOHN LOGAN; Mrs. James W. Orr, Chicago, Ill.
PETERSON, JOHN A.; Jacob Brecke, Lombard, Ill.
POEPPELMEIER, H. F.; F. Poeppelmeier, Gerald, Mo.
ROHR, LYMAN; Mrs. Alice Rohr; Ambler, Penn.
RUCHTI, ALFRED; Adolph Ruchti; Monroe, Wis.
SANDERSON, WALTER C.; Mrs.W.Muir,Shawneetown,Ill.
SCHULGEN, ERNEST; Matt Schulgen, Lodi, Wis.
SCHULTZ, EDWARD; Mrs. Mary Schultz, Spencer, Wis.
SPONAGLE, WOODFIN H.; H. Sponagle, Horton, W. Va.
TAGGART, MAYO E.; Mrs. Mary Taggart, Snyder Mo.

DIED OF DISEASE—12.

Sergeants.

NEILSON, JOHN H.; John T. Neilson, Peoria, Ill.
PEALE, V. H.; R. Peale,2710 Grand Central Terminal,N.Y.

Corporal.

SCHOENFELD, W.; Mrs. L. Schoenfeld, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Privates.

BROWN, JAMES C.; Mrs. F. M. Brown, Kannapolis, N. C.
DAHLEN, Oscar A.; Ole T. Dahlen, Kindred, N. D.
DUKE, NOAH; Louis Duke, Tishomingo, Miss.
EVANS, JOHN; Miss Maggie Roberts, Newburn, N. C.
FOY, WILL; Mrs. Annie Foy, Emelie, Ala.
GARLAND, A.; Mrs. A. Garland, Germantown,Neb.
GRIER, HENRY; Mrs. Caroline Grier, Charlotte, N. C.
MOORE, HAROLD J.; J. H. Moore, Live Oak, Cal.
ROJCKI, BENJAMIN; John Kuccek, New Britain, Conn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—7.

Corporals.

KANUB, CLARENCE E.; George H.Knaub,Red Lion,Penn.
WELSH, BART L.; Mrs. Ella Millward; Wellsville, Ohio.

Privates.

EVANS, HERBERT S.; E. S. Fausch, McAlester, Okla.
HARGROVE, A.; Mrs. T. C. Hargrove, New Glasgow, Va.
OSTROWSKI, JOSEPH S.; V. Ostrowski, Winnipeg, Can.
WHITTEN, JACK; Mrs. Jennie Bright, Cartersville, Mo.
WILKEN, ANTHONY; Herman Wilken, Lafayette, Ind.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—47.

Lieutenants.

CUMMINGS, HOWARD J.; L. Cummings, Clinton, Mass.
FOSS, CARL A.; Charles E. Foss, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergeants.

DUELL, HOLLIS P.; Mrs. G. H. Clark, McChords, Mich.
GRAHAM, STEWART D.; P. B. Graham, Meadville, Penn.
PETERSON, CARL LeR.; Mrs. S. Peterson, Bradford,Penn.
PROTT, CHOVINE S., Jr.; C. R. Sprott, Manning, S. C.
WINNIKE, WILLIAM; Mrs. J. Modjeski, Wallingford,Conn.

Corporals.

BAXTER, C. A.; Mrs. Mary E. Baxter, Pittsburgh, Penn.
BOOTH, D. L.; Mrs. Lettie Booth, Grand Rapids, Mich.
BRANDES, ADOLPH H.; Mrs. A. Brandes, Omaha, Neb.
BUTLER, J. R.; C. Butler, 92 Dykeman St., New York.
CUMMINGS, THOMAS J.; Mrs. E. Cummings, Chicago.
DUNNE, T. F.; Mrs. M. Cleary, 444 53d St., Brooklyn.
FOLEY, E. J.; Mrs. P. W. Foley, Newton Center, Mass.
GETTINGS, M.; Mrs. J. J. Gettings, 764 9th Av., N. Y.
HOWARD, J. E.; J. J. Howard, 554 W. 160th St., N. Y.
HUNTER, ALGER; Hunter, Mount Clemens, Mich.
McENNIS, E. J.; Mrs. Mary McEnnis, Littleton, Mass.
McKENZIE, K. A.; J. A. R. McKenzie, Burlington, Mass.
MANLEY, THOMAS; H. J. Manley, Malden, Mass.
McCANDLESS, W. R.; Mrs. A. McCandless, Munoit, Ind.
SHILLADY, S.; Mrs. M. J. shillady, Everett, Mass.

Cooks.

McKEON, JOHN F.; E. McKeon, Cherry Valley, Mass.
ALBE, WALENTY; Jerome Joe, Detroit, Mich.

Privates.

BLANCHETTE, L. R.; L. Blanchette, Northampton, Mass.
BODETTE, R. F.; E. J. Newsby, Bristol, Conn.
DINHOFER, S.; A. Dinhofer, 181 E. Houston St., N. Y.
DEWITT, F. W.; Mrs. O. Lavigne, South Spencer, Mass.
EDGETT, HERBERT W.; Mrs. Cora Edgett, August, Mich.
FISHER, HENRY S.; Mrs. Mirandy Fisher, Hastings, Neb.
GENOVA, S.; F. Genova, 153 W. Oneida, Oswego, N. Y.
GANGEMI, ANTONIO; Steve Gangemi, Rumford, Me.
JENSEN, J. M.; Mrs. J. Falkenberg, St. Paul, Minn.
JOHNSON, GUS; M. Johnson, East Penn, Me.
KURTZ, OSCAR O.; Mrs. J. D. Kurtz, Rossville, Ind.
LANPHEAR, J. M.; Mrs. E. C. David, Dickenson, N. D.
O'SHEA, JOHN; Miss Mary O'Shea, Chicago, Ill.
PLATKIN, E. A.; Mrs. S. E. Platkin, 43 St. Felix St.,Bkn.
SCOTT, ELBERT L.; Mrs. Della Scott, Eureka, Ala.
SMITH, ADAM E.; Emery Smith, Kendalia, Texas.
SULLIVAN, G. A.; Mrs. M. K. Sullivan, Carthage, Ohio.
WEINER, JACOB; Mrs. Ida Weiner, Pottsville, Penn.
WILLIS, HARVEY; Levi Persinger, Caline City, Ind.
WILCHER, ERNEST E.; R. T. Wilcher, Durant, Okla.
WYATT, CLARK W.; Lee Wyatt, Richardsville, W. Va.
YOUNG, OBIE; Mrs. B. J. Young, Charleston, W. Va.
ZENDZIAN, J.; J. Zendzian, Ryle Park, W. Paterson, N. J.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—14.

Sergeants.

FAY, JOHN F.; Mrs. Margaret Fay, Albany, N. Y.
MAYER, HAROLD F.; George W. Mayer, Bartlett, Ill.

Corporal.

BROWN, FRED W.; Mrs. Louise Hedrick, Columbus, Ohio.

Privates.

BITSCO, JOSEPH; Mrs. Carrie Bitsco, Tulsa, Okla.
BURGES, THOMAS J.; Tom Burges, Waynesboro, Miss.
CATECHIS, THOMAS K.; K. Catechis, San Francisco, Cal.
HARDY, ARTHUR R.; Mrs. G. B. Hardy, Surrey, N. D.
KING, ALEXANDER J.; Mrs. Jane King, Albany, N. Y.
LAMPAS, STEVE; John Lampas, Washington, D. C.
LEHLBACH, H.; Mrs. Lehlbach, Covington, Ky.
MURTHA, J.; Mrs. Smith, 420 East 123d St., New York.
McQUISTON, JOHN; Mrs. Jennie Lovo, Philadelphia, Penn.
NOLAN, GEORGE; George F. Nolan, Scranton, Penn.
PASTULA, S. J.; Mrs. Eva Pastula, Shenandoah, Penn.
PATIENCE, W. G.; G. Patience, Timonsie, Iowa.

MISSING IN ACTION—52.

Lieutenants.

CHESTON, G. G.; Mrs. Henrietta Potter, Annapolis, Md.
HUNT, JASON G.; Mrs. B. A. Hunt, Woodville, N. H.
McKLVAIN, CLIFFORD; Mrs. J. H. McKlvain, Albany, Mo.
MARTIN, R. C.; C. W. Martin, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.
MONTAGUE, P. N.; H. Montague, Winston-Salem, N. C.
SANDS, CHARLES B.; C. R. Sands, Richmond, Va.
VAN, GROVER C.; J. C. Van, Montgomery, Ala.
WHITON, ARTHUR L.; E. C. Whiton, Northville, N. D.

Corporal.

HARVEY, LEO F.; Mrs. G. T. Harvey, Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

AMADOR, CHARLIE; Mrs. Susa Loo, Goliad, Texas.
BASSO, TONEY; Mrs. Basilo, New Castle, Penn.
BAXLEY, CHARLIE R.; Mrs. Mary Baxley, Osan, Ark.
BECKER, JULIUS; William Becker, Sturgis, Mich.
CALLETTI, M.; E. Daccarde, 175 Avenue C, New York.
CARROLL, JOSEPH; Mrs. T. Carroll, New Britain, Conn.
CASSIDA, NEIL; Mrs. Maggie Cassida, Portland, Pa.
DECORDOVA, S. G.; W. F. Decordova, Tishomingo, Okla.
FLAHERTY, JOHN J.; John J. Flaherty, Waltham, Mass.
GALLAGHER, F. A.; E. J. Gallagher, Waltham, Mass.
GUMBERTZ, JOHN F.; John J. Gumbert, Brownsburg, Penn.
HLAVIN, FRANK; Mrs. Mary Hlavin, Chicago, Ill.
HAYDEN, JOSEPH; Mrs. Emma Hayden, Seattle, Wash.
HAYES, W. F.; Mrs. Decker, New London, Conn.
KNIPE, R. H.; Samuel Knipe, Worcester, Mass.
LIVINGSTONE, J. F.; Livingstone, Bonsall, Mass.
LOVULLO, JOSEPH; Mrs. J. Lovullo, Serradifalco, Italy.
McGURK, J.B.; Mrs. J. McGurk,Muddy Creeks Forks,Penn.
MADDOX, MARTIN E.; Mrs. B. Maddox, Lakeland, Ky.
MARTINELLO, D.; Mrs. Maria Lutita, Corata, Bari,Italy.
MARCHART, GEORGE; Jos Marchart, Cadott, Wis.
MATULOVICS, P. P.; Mrs. M. Matulovics, Worcester,Mass.
MOORE, SCOTT B.; Mrs. Jeff Moore, Woodland, Texas.
MURPHY, JAMES H.; John Murphy, Woburn, Mass.
O'BURN, POSEY L.; Mrs. M. O'Burn, 203d St. & Barnes Av., N.Y.
PRATT, ELMER; Mrs. D. Lann, Mount Pleasant, Texas.
RADICAN, CLAUDE R.; Mrs. Bell Radican, Cumby, Texas.
ROLLINSON, A. J.; Kate Kompton, Waltham, Mass.
ROSOR, EDWIN; William Rosor, Milwaukee, Wis.
RUBIN, HARRY; Mrs. M. Rubin, 29 Seigel St., Brooklyn.
TRUPPE, EDWARD; Mrs. Mary Truppe, Elizabeth, N. J.
BELL, ARTIE C.; J. H. Bell, Brookeland, Sabine Co., Tex.
BERGOUST, JOHN L.; Alex Gorden, Utica, Mon.
BOETHIN, W. F.; William Boethin, Phillipsburg, Kan.
BROWN, ANCEL; Mrs. Celesta Baity, Riddleton, Tenn.
BURNS, GILBERT; Mrs. W. Burns, Mahonoy City, Penn.
DILLENDIKS, PARFEN; Harry Nocok, High Park, Mass.
JUKES, EDWARD; Mrs. L. Finchauser, Rochester, Penn.
KEELER, WILLIAM M.; W. A. Keeler, Clearfield, Penn.
LOWER, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. Ada Lower, Lewisburg,Penn.
McGIMSEY, ALVA F.; Mrs. A. McGimsey, Boonville, Cal.
MYERS, WILLIAM E.; William E. Myers, Dry Ridge, Ky.
SMITH, EARL E.; Mrs. M. E. Smith, Punxsutawney, Penn.

PRISONER—1.

Lieutenant.

TAYLOR EDWARD R.; Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Bellefonte,Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS—NOW REPORTED WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Major.

FARRELL, LOUIS; Mrs. Louis Farrell, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Private.

DUBBS, WARREN W.; William H. Dubbs, Emaus, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Private.

CERELLI, MICHELE; Tony Cerelli, Baltimore, Md.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED ON DUTY.

Privates.

CARTER, JOHN; Mrs. Margaret Carter, Avoca, Penn.
HARRIS, NORMAN L.; Mrs. Rose Harris, Philadelphia.
NOVACK, JOHN; Miss Anna Johnson, Philadelphia.
WALSH, MICHAEL J.; Miss Cath. Walsh, Scranton, Penn.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 23.

The following Marine Corps casualties were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—3.

Captain.

WASS, LESTER S.; Lorenso A. Wass, Gloucester, Mass.

Privates.

ELGESHEISER, WILLIAM; Mrs. J. Elgesheiser, 270 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
KISHLER, EDWIN P.; Jennie Kishler, Chicago, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—4.

Lieutenant.

TIGAN, WALTER J.; Katherine R. Tigan, Rochelle, Ill.

Privates.

CROSS, WILLIAM McK.; Minnie B. Cross, Havre, Mon.
HEINZ, EDWARD L.; C. P. Heinz, Louisville, Ky.
TURNGREN, GUST A.; Gust A. Turngren, Chicago, Ill.

SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION—16.

Sergeant.

YOUNG, HOWARD H.; Lucile Young, Kewanee, Ill.

Corporals.

AMOS, DANIEL; Mattie Blagg, Nevada, Mo.
GREENING, WILLIAM J.; Minnie Greening, Peru, Ill.

Privates.

CHAFEY, GEORGE; John Sponer, Hebron, Neb.
DEELEY, M. A.; Mary Deeley, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
FAULKNER, LYLE H.; Dora Faulkner, Newport, Ky.
JONES, H. R.; H Jones, 437 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
KIRK, CLIFFORD; Rachel Kirk, Vandalia, Ill.
NAUGHER, ROBERT L.; Thomas Naugher, Chase, Ala.
SECHKUS, JOHN; John Gardarl, Cleveland, Ohio.

WOUNDED IN ACTION (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—49.

Captain.

MURRAY, JOSEPH D.; Mary A. Murray, Concord, Mass.

Lieutenants.

BROOKS, CHARLES W.; Jonas G. Brooks, Wheaton, Ill.
JUDD, RALPH C.; Florence Judd, DeKalb, Ill.
NICHOLS, JOHN H.; Catherine Nichols, New Orleans, La.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

KINDEILY, JOHN S.; F. M. Yaspick, Buenos Aires, S. A.

Sergeants.

DELANEY, WILLIAM J.; E. Gerraughty, Spokane, Wash.
PALMER, LEROY E.; Louise Eckerson, Utica, N. Y.
RHODES, WILLIE; Joe F. Rhodes, Ashby, Ala.
SEARCEY, WILLIAM A.; Fred Searcey, Pendleton, Ore.
SEIBERT, WILLIAM R.; William Seibert, Chicago, Ill.
WIRESHER, ALVIN W.; Benjamin Wirsher, Boyd, Ind.
TRUPPNER, H. G.; J. Truppner, New Brighton, N. Y.
WOLAVER, WILLIAM W.; Elbie Wolaver, Alberta, Can.

Corporals.

KELLY, WILLIAM A.; John Kelly, Oklahoma City, Okla.
KING, LOUIS A.; Henry P. King, Plainfield, Wis.
SKLAR, REUBEN; Sophie Sklar, Detroit, Mich.
YOUNG, VEARN W.; Calvin H. Fly, Golfax, Wash.

Privates.

ADAMICK, ALBERT; John Adamick, Glen Carbon, Ill.
BARNETT, EARL K.; Mabel Barnett, Indianola, Ill.
CASE, HAROLD; Angie Wood, Coldwater, Mich.
CURRIE, ROSSE B.; Lillie Currie, Talladega, Ala.
EGGERT, ERWIN H.; Samuel Eggert, Milwaukee, Wis.
FELDHUS, JOHN F.; Minnie Loesche, St. Louis, Mo.
GORDON, CHARLES A.; Augusta Gordon, Springfield, Ill.
GUNN, JOHN L.; Mary Gunn, Cordele, Ga.
KING, ARTHUR J.; (no address given.)
OLSON, MELVIN O.; Anton Olson, Hatton, N. D.
REYNOLDS, R. J.; William Reynolds, Harrisburg, Ill.
RICE, HARVEY; George Price, Poindado, Pa.
RILEY, GEORGE H.; Gertrude Garobig, Roxbury, Mass.
SEEWERKER, J. F.; Eliz. Seewerker, Connellsville, Penn.
SEIBERT, GEORGE; Mary Seibert, New Orleans, La.
SINGER, SAMUEL A.; Mollie Singer, Chicago, Ill.
SKOBBA, LINTON C.; A. J. Skobba, Minneapolis, Minn.
SMITH, CLYDE J.; John L. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.
SMITH, EDWARD S.; John L. Smith, Millersburg, Mo.
SCHNARR, GEO. B. H.; Corline Schnarr, Newark, N. J.
SHERMAN, C. J.; F. Phenn, Robinson, Mill, N. Y.
STICKNEY, GUY C.; W. P. Stickney, Bothell, Wash.
STRINGFELLOW, J. G.; Daisy Stringfellow, Robinson, Ill.
TIPPS, GEORGE T.; G. W. Tipps, Henderson, Texas.
UTZ, LEE M.; Edward Utz, Burlington, Ky.
VANSICKLE, R. B.; Nellie E. Vansickle, Savannah, Ga.
VREIM, ALFRED C.; Gunder A. Vreim, Wilmot, S. D.
WALTERS, CHARLES C.; Arvella Walters, Rock Id., Ill.
WARD, MICHAEL J.; Mary Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio.
WEBB, POSEY L.; Vaughn L. Webb, Calhoy, Va.
WILSON, JAMES C.; David Wilson, Baywood, Va.
ZWILLICH, C. H.; Kate Zwillich, 1,309 Prospect Av., N.Y.

MISSING IN ACTION—5.

Corporal.

STANSBERRY, LUKE; F. Stansberry, Coal Creek, Tenn.

Privates.

DELUGE, HENRY; Teresa Deluge, Detroit, Mich.
EASTER, JAMES W.; Florence Easter, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GILES, CHARLIE W.; Will C. Giles, Gainsville, Ga.
PENCE, FRED L.; Finley Pence, Erie, Penn.

DIED OF DISEASE—1.

Sergeant.

ROWBOTTOM, G. V.; A. Rowbottom, Gloucestershire, Eng.

SUBMARINE OFFERED DOCTOR TO VICTIM

U-Boat's Commander Proposed to Care for the Diomed's Injured.

ODDS AGAINST FREIGHTER

Her Crew Put Up a Gallant Fight, but They Were Outranged by the Germans' Heavier Guns.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 23.—News of the sinking of the British freighter Diomed on Wednesday 393 miles east of Sandy Hook was brought here today by four officers and 100 of the crew. The latter included a large number of Chinese, who were brought in by another British steamship, which rescued them two hours after the U-boat had disappeared.

The story of the attack made upon his ship, told by Captain Baker of the Diomed, differed a little from the preceding submarine exploits off the American coast in that after shelling the steamship the Hun commander called out to the survivors in the lifeboats in good English, "Do you need a surgeon to attend to your injured men?" No one answered, the Captain added, because the officers of the Diomed thought it might be a ruse on the part of the Huns to discover the Captain or chief engineer and take him prisoner.

The Captain said that his gun crew put up a gallant fight when the U-boat opened fire upon them, but they were outranged by heavier guns, and when one of his crew had been killed outright, another seriously wounded, and others injured by the enemy's fire he ordered his men to abandon the ship. The Diomed was in the service of the British Admiralty, carrying supplies from the United States to England, and was on her way into port in ballast when she was fired upon.

"The first solid shot," Captain Baker said, "was fired across our bow, and this was followed by a second shot, which struck the ship on the starboard side forward of the bridge. We could see the submarine plainly, about a mile and a half away. She appeared to be one of the largest type, and had two big guns on deck, one forward and the other aft.

"Our gunners opened fire with the stern gun, by which time the U-boat had increased the distance to two miles and was bow on, a difficult mark to hit. The man had just fired the twelfth shot when one of the U-boat's hundred-pound explosive shells struck the stern, putting the steering gear and the stern gun both out of commission. This was followed by another big shell, which exploded in the boiler room, killing one sailor and seriously wounding another, who died after being removed to one of the lifeboats."

After this Captain Baker ordered the eight lifeboats lowered and the crew got safely away. Several of the Chinamen had hurts from the shrapnel, which were bound up as well as possible with handkerchiefs until they were taken on board the steamship which rescued them. The U-boat remained cruising among the lifeboats for nearly two hours, and went off at a speed of eighteen knots on the surface when the smoke of the other steamship was seen. The Diomed was a single screw steamship of 4,700 gross tonnage, built for the Booth Line of Liverpool at Greenock, Scotland, in 1895 for the Amazon trade. She was 392 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 26 feet depth of hold.

A Swedish freighter which arrived here today reported being held up seventy miles east of the entrance to this port last night by a German submarine whose commander detained the vessel an hour while he examined her papers, and then told the Captain that he could proceed. The Hun commander told the Swedish Captain that he was letting him go free because the steamship was engaged in carrying food supplies back to Sweden, but warned him to be careful as he was likely to have his ship sunk at any time if she continued in the American trade.

"You would not sink us without warning?" asked one of the Swedish deck officers of the submarine commander.

"Don't be too sure about that. It is better not to take any chance in such cases," the Hun replied.

9 DEAD IN NAVY AIR FORCE.

Four Ensigns Killed in Seaplane Accidents in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Loss of three Ensigns and five enlisted men in seaplane accidents in France was announced tonight by the Navy Department. In an accidental explosion of a bomb on Aug. 22 the following were killed:

BARRY, ENSIGN E. B., Rochester, N. Y.
HOLLEY, M. H., Qm., Walton, N. Y.
RICHARDSON, L. C., mach. mate, Montgomery, Ala.
TUCKER, L. F., Qm., North Charlotte, N.C.
VATH, E. J., electrician, Chicago.

In an accident on Aug. 21 the following deaths occurred:

BODINE, ENSIGN A. L., Birmingham, Ala.
CLARK, ENSIGN R. P., Dedham, Mass.
REDMAN, W. F., mach. mate, Bladensburg, Md.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Ensign Dolozier Davidson, a naval aviator, was killed in a seaplane accident in France, the Navy Department announced today. He was a son of the late Edward Crawford Davidson of New York City. He was a graduate of the George Washington University Law School and Lehigh University.

OUR BOMBER'S HIT CONFLANS.

Fly Over the Town Twice In an Afternoon.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—8 American bombing airplanes flew over Conflans, between Verdun and Metz, twice this afternoon and dropped forty-one bombs. Six bombs were observed to make direct hits.

BIG DRIVE POSSIBLE BY AMERICAN ARMY

Absence of Mention of Our Troops in Present Battles Causes Speculation.

MAY THRUST IN THE SOUTH

Way Prepared for Great Harvest by Foch's Whittling, Military Circles Think.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Almost unvarying success described in today's dispatches telling of the great allied offensive on the fifty-mile front stretching from Soissons northward to the environs of Arras raised hopes in military circles here for the most decisive defeat yet administered to the Germans. Observers were of the opinion that General Foch's whittling tactics of the last six weeks have been so effective that opportunity has come for a glorious harvest.

Absence of any mention of American troops in the descriptions of the great fight led to interested speculation as to the whereabouts of General Pershing's thirty divisions, which, according to recent announcement, are to be included in the first American field army. That practically all of these units have completed the training for which they were brigaded with the French and British has been known for some time. General March, the Chief of Staff, in his interviews with the press, has frequently referred to the return of additional divisions to the American Commander in Chief.

It has been thought, however, that a considerable number of American troops still are with the British 3d and 4th Armies, and most military officers were at a loss to understand why they had not been identified in the capture of some of the important enemy positions overrun during the day. Recent evidence of the mettle of Pershing's forces made it certain, it was believed, that if American divisions were with the allied troops, their locality tonight would be at the apex of the advance.

The most interesting theory heard was that the movement of American divisions to the sector assigned to the first American army is under way, all the divisions heretofore with the British having been withdrawn for that purpose and replaced by new units or reorganized veteran organizations brought up from the rest billets.

Concentration at this time of the United States divisions on the all-American front, when the forward movement of the more northern armies promises so much, could only mean that General Foch has assigned to Pershing some important task closely linked with the major strategy, in the opinion of experts here. This may be in the nature of a thrust in force to prevent the detachment of reserves to stop the gap in Picardy, or a far-reaching drive on the German flank as soon as he has got

CZECHS IN SIBERIA TAKE ANOTHER TOWN

Allied Troops on the Ussuri River Front, However, Are Forced to Retire.

RED GENERAL CAPTURED

Peasants Deliver Murmansk Commander to British—Bolsheviki Hang 300 Czech Prisoners.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced this evening that reports had been received in London to the effect that the Czechoslovak forces in Transbaikalia had captured the town of Berchnieudinsck, south of Lake Baikal, and had achieved a decided victory against the Bolshevist forces.

On the other hand, allied troops on the Ussuri river front, north of Vladivostok, outnumbered by the enemy, have been forced to withdraw after heavy fighting, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Harbin, dated Wednesday. British and French troops were engaged in the battle but the brunt of the fighting fell on the Cossack and Czechoslovak troops. Japanese units aided in the retirement.

Bolshevist monitors, operating on Lake Hangka, are harassing the allied left and have detained additional Czech forces. Commands are being given the Bolsheviki in German.

The Ussuri River from the eastern boundary of Manchuria.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—General Petapoff, Commander in Chief of the Red Guard army in the Murmansk region, is a prisoner in the hands of the Allies, says a Petrograd dispatch to the Weser-Zeitung of Bremen. He was caught by peasants while attempting to flee southward and handed over to the British.

Russian Red Guards, after the capture of Simbirsk, on the Volga, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Hamburger Nachrichten, publicly hanged in the market place 300 Czechoslovak prisoners. The hangings, it is declared, were a reprisal for "atrocities" committed in the town during its occupation by the Czechs.

TOKIO, Aug. 20, (Associated Press.)—It is believed that Baron Tanetaro Megata, former head of the Japanese Economic Mission to the United States, will head a similar commission which Japan will send to Siberia. Officials expressed the hope that they will be able to co-operate with American and British economic missions in the rehabilitation of industry and trade in Russia.

SIBERIAN UNITY CONFIRMED.

Washington Assured Omsk and Vladivostok Governments Agree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Assurances confirming previous reports reached the State Department today that the anti-Bolshevist Governments at Omsk and Vladivostok are in full accord, which officials said meant that all Siberia virtually is under one Government with a small portion near Irkutsk controlled by Bolshevist forces aided by former German and Austrian prisoners.

The agreement between the two Governments was considered by officials here as one of the most important developments in the Russian tangle that has occurred since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government. The information came from Vladivostok, it is understood, and is accepted by officials here as presumably authentic. The significance of this declared agreement is that the Siberian Government is the largest and strongest of the various movements to align Russia again as a nation against Germany.

MANY FINNS FLEE TO AVOID WAR SERVICE

Escape to Sweden in Boats as German General Raises Army to Fight the Allies.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Arthur Ransome, through whom Bolshevist news and views are usually expressed, sends the following dispatch to The Daily News from Stockholm:

"The situation in Murman will deeply affect the solution of the intricate puzzle of conflicting national class interests in Finland. Naturally it is to the Germans' advantage to force another nation to fight instead of herself, and her policy in Finland is to supply that little country with a King and a war simultaneously.

"A considerable section of the population is anxious to accept the German monarchy as a guarantee of further German help in case of need against the labor movement. Although, after the complete suppression of the Social Democratic Party, it is just possible to snatch a vote in favor of the monarchy, there can be little doubt that a general referendum of the whole population would reject it. The Socialists are not the only party opposed to monarchy. The Agrarians are urging that every possible hindrance should be put in the way of the election of a King. As a result, the Agrarian newspapers have been suppressed, and two Agrarian Senators have resigned.

"However, in spite of the opposition, a deputation has gone to Germany to look for a King.

"The same German policy is being followed here as in Turkey. The Finnish Army is being brought up under German auspices. A German Colonel, von Redern, has been appointed chief of the staff which controls both the army and the navy. This is resented by many even of the White Finns, who invited the German help.

"In spite of ancient sympathies, it seems that many Finns will be forced to fight England. An extraordinary situation will then be produced; the White Finns will be allies of the Soviet Government, which they consider their most dangerous enemy; meanwhile the Red Finns with the Allies at Murman will be quite logically fighting the White Finns, but at the same time will be fighting the Soviet Government which, though they are not themselves Bolsheviki, is their natural hope.

"In regard to this, Usenius, a Red Finn who represented the Finnish Socialist Government at Stockholm, says there is to be a general conference of Finnish Social Democrats and Trade Unionists at Moscow about Aug. 28, which will discuss among other things the relations between the Finnish and Russian labor organizations.

"The possibilities are that the inextricable tangles are already multiplying. Meanwhile preparation of the Finnish Army is proceeding. Every day Finns are escaping across the Gulf of Bothnia in open boats to avoid being forced into war. Even Aland Islanders are being conscripted, though many of them are unable to speak Finnish. Two hundred learned the other day that they were to be shipped to Helsingfors, and only thirty presented themselves. The bulk of the remainder made their escape to Sweden in little boats, one man sailing his dinghy from Aland into Stockholm Harbor."

OTANI TAKES COMMAND.

American Troops Parade and Are Warmly Greeted by Czechs.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 19, (Associated Press.)—The Japanese General Kikuzo Otani, commander of the Entente allied forces in Siberia, today took charge of his command. The spirit of fullest cooperation was manifested by the Council, the officers assuring General Otani that they were proud to serve under him.

General Otani's staff will consist of General Yuhi, Chief of the First Bureau of Operations; General Inagaki, who was Commander of the Second Division of Supply and Administration, and General Nakazima.

The deferred parade of the American troops took place today under fine weather conditions. The Americans created a favorable impression on the other allied troops, who greeted them warmly.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Tokio, dated Aug. 20, says the Japanese War Office announces that the Japanese in Siberia are advancing beyond Nikolaievsk.

RED CROSS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Czechs and British Cared For and Hospitals Taken Over.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Heavy demands upon the American Red Cross in connection with the international campaign against the Germans, Austrians and Bolsheviki in Eastern Siberia were forecast today in a cablegram from the society's representative at Vladivostok. Steps have been taken to meet the needs and patients are being cared for at several places by the personnel of the Red Cross already on the ground.

Sixty Czechs and seventeen British soldiers have been admitted to the Russian island hospital at Vladivostok, taken over by the Red Cross, and 240 Czech patients in the fortress hospital there, old cases left by Czechs going to the front, will be taken charge of as soon as equipment can be obtained. The Czechs have agreed to assist in improving food supplies at the naval hospital, Vladivostok, containing 3,000 Czechs.

At the request of General Dietrichs, commander of the Czechoslovaks, the Red Cross has begun the equipment of a base hospital at Harbin containing 300 or 400 beds where patients are already being treated. A hospital train is expected at Vladivostok soon.

REPUBLICANS MOVE TO FORCE WOODS OUT

Congressional Committee Prepares to Unseat Chairman Who Opposed War Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Plans to force the resignation of Representative Frank P. Woods as Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee were perfected tonight at a meeting of the committee. Four weeks ago Mr. Woods promised his friends that he would retire, and for that reason no hostile action was taken.

When Congress returned from its five weeks' recess Mr. Woods said that he would not resign, asserting that to do so would be a "reflection on Republican Congressmen who had been renominated and who had the same anti-war record as himself."

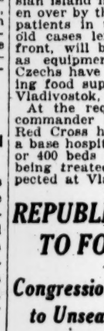
When his resignation was not forthcoming influential members of the committee decided that the only way to force him out would be by the appointment of a special committee to report upon a plan of campaign, with the recommendation that a new Chairman be elected. This committee was named tonight.

Mr. Woods is objected to as Chairman because of his defeat for renomination on his war record. He voted for the McLemore resolution, against war, and against the Selective Draft bill. Republican leaders say that he ought to retire voluntarily, but, failing to do so, they say that they will displace him at a meeting of the committee to be held next week.

Montagnier Found Innocent.

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 23.—Henry F. Montagnier of Terre Haute, Ind., a noted Alpinist, who was arrested by the Italian police three years ago as a spy, has been completely exonerated. He was expelled from Italy in 1915 and came to Switzerland. The negotiations in his case have lasted ever since. Mr. Montagnier now intends to enlist in the American Army.

Great Western Champagne



BRUT SPECIAL (Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE (Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY (Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

"When good fellows get together" they meet at the home of the man who serves

Club Cocktails

They harmonize with happiness and each round calls for another.

LUSITANIA CHARGES REVIVED IN GERMANY

Dr. Barthelma Says Liner Was Sunk 'by Design,' and Washington Knows It.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—German newspapers again are harping on their former charge, that the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania was carrying ammunition when she was sunk. The revival of the charge, which has been officially proved to be untrue, is due to a report received in Germany by way of Stockholm that disclosures in a lawsuit by survivors of the Lusitania against the Cunard Company had established the fact that the steamer carried explosives.

"We Told You So" and "That's What We Wanted to Know" appear in the headlines of some of the German newspapers received here. Dr. George Barthelme, former Washington correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, contributes a particularly violent article to his newspaper, in which he asserts that the Lusitania also carried guns. Barthelme says this always has been denied, but that the time will come when proof of it is forthcoming, just as has been the case with the ammunition question.

Barthelme goes so far as to make the statement that it is within the knowledge of officials at Washington that the Lusitania was sunk by design, the steamer's watertight bulkheads and portholes having been intentionally left open.

SAYS HE SANK LUSITANIA AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

German Officer Captured After U-Boat Is Sunk with Scores of the Crew.

TOULON, Aug. 23.—The British passenger steamship Bandy while on a voyage between Malta and Sicily was torpedoed by a German submarine and, although the explosion tore a hole in her starboard side, the vessel succeeded in reaching the harbor here today.

The U-boat which fired the torpedo was attacked by patrol boats escorting the Bandy and was sunk. Six of the submarine's crew, numbering 65 officers and men, were saved, including the first mate.

The admirable conduct of the crew of the Bandy was responsible for the safety of all the passengers. Two men were wounded when the torpedo exploded.

The mate of the submarine when hoisted aboard a destroyer attempted to commit suicide. He appeared to be insane and made wandering statements about the loss of his submarine. He said the lost U-boat had torpedoed the Cunard liner Lusitania and had destroyed an aggregate of 600,000 tons of other allied shipping.

Available shipping registers do not list the British steamship Bandy and she probably is a new vessel.

Advices from London on Aug. 10 said that Lieutenant Commander Schwieger, who commanded the submarine which sank the Lusitania, had been killed when the U-boat of which he was in command struck a mine in the North Sea.

MOFFATT ROAD TAKEN OVER

Railroad Administration Reaches Agreement with Receiver.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Operation of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad is to be taken over immediately by the Government under an agreement reached here today between the Railroad Administration and the receiver of the road.

The road, commonly known as the Moffatt Road, runs from Denver 255 miles northwest, and is known to tourists as a scenic route.

The Railroad Administration agreed to take over the road and to pay the standard basis of compensation. One-half of the cost of increased wages since Jan. 1 is to be met by the Government and one-half by the railroad.

Paris Sees American Barge Fire.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Fire started last night on a barge containing 540 tons of gasoline belonging to the American Expeditionary Forces. The flames continued for fourteen hours, intermittent explosions being followed by clouds of smoke. The fire has attracted the attention of large crowds of Parisians.

Superb Six-Room Housekeeping Apartments

"270 Park Avenue"

47th to 48th Street
Park to Madison Avenues

APPLICATIONS can now be received for the rental from October 1st, 1918, of the very limited number of superb six room housekeeping apartments consisting of:

2 MASTER CHAMBERS *with* BATHS *(corner rooms).* LIVING ROOM, *eminently spacious with fireplace.*

DINING ROOM *of unusual size and outlook.* FOYER *and* ART HALL, *of generous proportions.*

SERVANTS' ROOM *planned for two servants.* KITCHEN *and* PANTRIES *with every modern appliance.*

CLOSET ROOMS *throughout most liberally provided.*

"270 Park Avenue" is the highest development of Metropolitan home comfort and is located in the best residential section. Private elevators and private entrances from the beautiful Italian Gardens, wider than a city block and extending from Park to Madison Avenues.

Restaurant under the sole direction of the Ritz-Carlton

Applications for these apartments will be considered in the order of their receipt

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance
414 MADISON AVENUE
at 48th Street MURRAY HILL 5600

LODGE DEMANDS A DICTATED PEACE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

suing months, and it therefore seems to me," he said, "of the last importance to know exactly what we mean by peace. Generalities will not serve. It must be, it is commonly said—we have all said it—a just and righteous peace.

"But what is a just and righteous peace? What are the conditions that would make it so? What is the irreducible minimum? We intend to make the world safe for democracy. But what exactly do we mean by democracy? If we mean, as we undoubtedly do, the democracy of England, France, Italy, and the United States, we can all understand it; but the Bolsheviki masquerade under the name of democracy, and the Bolsheviki, by a combination of treachery, corruption, and ignorance, have reduced Russia to servitude under Germany and have engendered a form of democracy as dangerous to the world as the government of the Hohenzollerns. But assuming, as we do when we say we must make the world safe for democracy, that we mean our own conception of democracy, how is it to be made safe? Broadly speaking, there is only one way to obtain this security of the nations, this safety of democracy, this preservation of freedom and civilization, and that is by reducing Germany to a condition where by no possibility can she precipitate another war for universal conquest, with all its attendant sorrows, upon an unoffending world. I see only one way in which it can be done, and I will enumerate the results, the hard facts, the essential conditions to which we must attain."

Not Trying to Crush Germany.

At this point, Senator Lodge made his statement of the terms he proposed.

"It is idle," he said, "to talk about our annihilating the German people. Nobody, of course, has any such idea. It could not be done, even if we wished to do it. We are not engaged in this war to try to arrange a Government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves, and they will get precisely the government that they desire and deserve—just as they now have the Government they prefer, whose purposes and ambitions and barbarism they share and sustain. Our part and our business is to put Germany in a position where she can do no more harm in the future to the rest of the world. Unless we achieve this we shall have fought in vain. Congress and the President had no right to declare war unless they meant to do precisely this thing. Nothing less would justify our action. We are pouring out the best blood of the country, the blood of our chosen youth, upon the altar of patriotism. We are making every sort of pecuniary sacrifice. We are bearing an immense burden of taxation. We are mortgaging with our loans the future of coming generations. We have set aside for the time being the constitution under which individual liberty has been preserved and the country has grown and prospered. We have adopted measures which lead to the building up on one hand of a great bureaucracy, such as that which crushed and ruined Russia, and which, on the other, are stimulating the development of State Socialism.

"No peace that satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our Allies must dictate it.

"The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory, and can be so won nowhere else.

"We shall do it, but we must be above all propositions of a bargained peace, all suggestions of negotiations; deaf to every voice which would divert us from the path; deaf alike to the whimper of pacifist and to the wheedling or truculent appeal of the helpers of Germany. When Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight. In this way—and in no other—shall we obtain it. We shall obtain it because we are going to win. Let us but be true to ourselves, and we shall not then be false to any man."

Hails Man-Power Bill.

Of the man-power bill, the Senator said:

"This is a great measure of preparation, and expresses, I am sure, the feeling of the American people in regard to the prosecution of the war. The weight of the United States is already turning the scales which for so long have hung in the doubtful balance.

"Great victories have been won. The reasons for those victories I believe to be two—the appearance of American troops in large numbers on the fighting line and the unity of command. From nothing have the Allies suffered so much as from the lack of unity of command, and our Administration is entitled to high praise for having cordially joined in putting all the armies on the western front under the command of Marshal Foch.

"In military operations nothing can be worse than divided counsels and independent commands, even if each commander is a man of the highest ability. For military successes there must be one man and one mind to make the final decision. That has been one great element of strength to the Germans. The fact of this unity of command which we and our allies have at last attained has been felt from one end of the western front to the other. The other reason for success was the appearance of the American troops in the fighting line.

"I can imagine the glow of satisfaction with which Marshal Foch put his new soldiers to the touch. He must have rejoiced mightily when he saw those American troops fling themselves upon the Germans, and in many cases drive before them in headlong rout that famous infantry. Imagination, as Napoleon said, plays a great part in war, and the presence of these new and gallant troops from the United States and the consciousness that thousands more were coming must have infused fresh spirit and renewed vigor in our brave and sorely tried allies."

Senator Lodge warned the Senate that the victory thus far won was a "victory of arrest," and that the "victory of offense" was yet to be achieved.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1918

HARRIS WEST 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:20. WHY WORRY? A MELODRAMATIC FARCE WITH SONGS With FANNIE BRICE.

BROADHURST 44th St., W. of B'way. Bryant 64. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thursday 2:20. "A BROADWAY HIT."—Herald. George Broadhurst's Musical Play HE DIDN'T WANT TO DO IT "A BEAUTY SHOW."—Tribune.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:20. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW Personally in a spoken comedy "KEEP HER SMILING"

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs 8:30. Mat. Today 2:30. William Faversham & Maxine Elliott Present ALLEGIANCE Deals with human stuff in sincere way.—Telegram.

BIJOU 45th, W. Nxt. Tues. Eve. Seats Now on Sale. of B'way. Their Annual Laugh Festival SELWYN & CO. Present Double Exposure A Play of Personalities. By AVERY HOPWOOD.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. MON. NIGHT NEXT at 8:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

PLAYHOUSE 48TH, EAST OF B'WAY. Telephone Bryant 2628. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. "Honest laughs kept sounding like a nest of machine guns."—N. Y. Herald. George Broadhurst presents the Laughing Hit, She Walked in Her Sleep "Clever Writing, Fresh Humor, Good Taste and Real Charm."—Times.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. UNDER ORDERS With Shelley Hull & Effie Shannon.

"MIGHTY AMUSING."—Eve. Post. A Very Good Young Man With WALLACE EDDINGER ADA LEWIS RUTH FINDLAY ALAN DINEHART

PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy SEVENTEEN LAST 2 WEEKS after 8 MONTHS.

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THE GREAT BATTLE IN PICARDY AND ARTOIS.

In extending his battleline, which now reaches as far north as the Cojeul River, four miles from Arras, and swings round below Noyon in the south, almost fifty miles long, Marshal FOCH must be giving the German General Staff something to think about. As its line is holding nowhere and losses in prisoners and guns must now exceed the totals recorded in all the phases of the late German offensive, there must be something like consternation at headquarters. The morale of the German Army is undergoing a severe test, such as it was never exposed to before in this war. In the first battle of the Marne the German loss in prisoners did not mount high, considering the decisive character of that battle, and the retreat to the Aisne never verged on a rout—in fact, it was conducted with skill and deliberation.

In the present battle in Picardy and Artois the Germans are being subjected to furious and well-directed hammer blows, shrewdly struck at every weak point in their line. Marshal FOCH's design is to beat it back without making dangerous salients for the allied armies. In no conflict of the war has the attack been more persistent and relentless. Since July 18 the Allies have battered away at the enemy, allowing him no rest. He has been steadily forced back by blow after blow, with concentrated power in every case behind it. The aggressive form displayed by the Allies has surpassed anything seen in the war up to this time. The German commanders must be soberly concerned about the ability of the rank and file to stand up under the unrelieved strain. There is real danger that the morale of the army will crack.

In the last three days General MANGIN has taken 5,000 prisoners in the south and Field Marshal HAIG several more thousands in the north. From Albert, which fell to them on Thursday, the British, under General BYNG, are pounding their way forward with tanks mile after mile. The grip of the Germans on Meaulte has been torn away, and south of the Somme, Chuignolles and Herleville have been captured. Gomiécourt, a key to the defense, has been taken. The whole British line is moving forward. Bapaume, Combles, and Péronne may be regarded as objectives, but the present business of both British and French is to kill Germans and strike terror into their ranks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the process of pinching the Germans out of Noyon goes on without pause, and after Noyon has changed hands the French objectives will be Chauny and La Fère. Unless the Germans can stay the advance, neither the line of the Vesle nor that of the Aisne can be held.

FOR SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

It was the ingenious plan of the Michigan Democratic bosses to nominate Mr. HENRY FORD as the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Democratic primaries, and as the Republican candidate in the Republican primaries, flooded for the purpose by Democrats, each party having access to the other's primaries under the tolerant Michigan law. To make a "solid" Republican State send a Senator Democratic, so far as he has any politics, to Washington, a Senator picked by Democrats, approved by a Democratic President, and forced on the Republicans by the Democrats, was a plan worthy of the choicest political cynicism.

Mr. FORD, who may be described on the whole as an habitual abstainer from politics, had no hand in, no knowledge of, if such innocency can be believed, this thimblerigging game. A lot of Democrats chafed at it. An independent radical Democrat appeared, and the canny Michigan member of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. W. F. CONNOLLY, can't spare enough Democrats from their proper primaries to do the intended benevolent job in the Republican oracle of the people.

Meanwhile, as the boom of the illustrious pacifist surged and thundered, partisan feeling woke up and became embittered among the Republicans, notably in the country districts where it is traditionally strongest. To put a coarse name to a delicate work of political sleight-of-hand, they thought they were being "bunkoed," and the more they thought of it the more their temperature rose.

Former Governor CHASE S. OSBORN, one of the famous seven Roosevelt Republican Governors of 1912, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator. He is a Dry, a man of popular, engaging qualities, but with a gift for political feuds. He is a Northern Michigan man, and his strongest support is in that not too populous region. He has a genius for salient and polyphonous speech; and any campaign into which he inserts himself is sure to be vivid.

It is expected, however, that Mr. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY of Detroit will be the choice of the Republican primaries; and they could hardly make a better one. He is the antithesis of Mr. FORD. If rich, he is reasonably and not romantically so. He served in the navy in the Spanish war. He was a competent Secretary of the Navy for a short time in Mr. ROOSEVELT's second Administration. He is now in the service of his country. He is a man of education, of affairs, long deeply interested in national defense, especially in naval matters. He would be an eminently fit candidate to oppose Mr. FORD.

SECRETARY BAKER SHOULD BE HEEDED.

In the civil war young men under 21 saved the Union. Giving figures in support of his statement, Mr. REED of Missouri declared in the Senate on Thursday that "the war "of the rebellion, on the Federal side, "was fought by men under 21 years, "and the majority were under 18." With that precedent, why should the employment of youths of 18, 19, and 20 to save civilization and human liberty be opposed in Congress? Is there a political motive in the opposition? Does enemy propaganda enter into it? Surely the figures of Adjutant General HARRIS should give the obstructors pause. He shows that more than 77 per cent. of the men who have volunteered for the army, navy, and Marine Corps were under 21. Youths of 18 were accepted for the army before the war, and they have been accepted since April, 1917. Has there been any protest until now? What difference should it make whether youths of 18 join the army through enlistment or by the medium of the draft? And yet a distinction has lately sprung up. It is very curious. Certainly there is nothing rational in the new qualm about sending young soldiers between 18 and 19 to battle. Secretary BAKER, who can never be charged with the ruthless spirit and who has as much regard for young men as any member of Congress, does not want to have soldiers of 18 and 19 put immovably in a deferred class. On Thursday he made this statement:

> I hoped that the Congress would not make the law so inelastic as to make it impossible for us to call the 18-19 men until we could certify definitely that we had exhausted the other ages, because the long drawn out processes of classifying and deferring men take so long that we can never tell when we have absolutely finished with the other ages. My plan was to defer the call of the 18-19 men as far as practicable.

But it cannot be practicable for long, if General CROWDER is right—and the Secretary accepts his figures—when he says that it will not be possible to have eighty divisions abroad by July 1, 1919, without using the 18-19 men. The condition must be faced that if they are not to be called out next Summer the war may drag on for another year or two, with appalling losses of our manhood and a vast expenditure of treasure. Congress no doubt will agree with Representative KAHN that personal opinions must go into the scrap-heap "when the military authorities ask for these young men." They themselves do not ask to be excused from fighting for their country by the side of older men.

APPRECIATION OF OUR ALLIES.

The country is under a deep obligation to Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon for his memorable services in connection with army legislation since the United States entered the war. No member of Congress has worked harder and more intelligently to carry out the well-considered plans of the General Staff. The Senator is the greatest authority in Congress upon military preparedness, and he is so regarded in England, where his indefatigable labors are well known and he is held in high esteem. In those labors Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is so engrossed that he has no time to read the war news from the front in France. Otherwise, he would not entertain the view reflected in the following observation, which he made in the Senate on Thursday when he was speaking about the Americans fighting in formations with the French and British forces:

> It was like brigading life with death, taking these young men fresh from the field and the forge and the farm, with all the life that America can give, and brigading them with men who had been fighting for four long, tedious years. They could not in the very necessity of the case have a vigorous esprit de corps when they were brigaded with wornout men.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN has not kept up with the news recently. We are sure that he does not want to do our brave allies in France an injustice, whether they be British or French. They have not been fighting like wornout men, like men with no life in them, since the third week in July. Marshal HAIG's Fourth and Third Armies in Picardy and Flanders have forged ahead in irresistible style, taking many thousands of prisoners and great numbers of field guns. British troops have never fought better, with more dash, with more gallantry. And what glorious, deathless work MANGIN, DE GOUTTE, HUMBERT, and DEBENEY have done, inspired and directed by the immortal FOCH! In the last days of July a Scottish division, after two nights in lorries and a march of ten miles with full packs, relieved an American division in the Soissons sector, ran into the battleline, and at the charge drove the Germans from their positions. On the eastern side of the salient English troops, brought round by rail, also distinguished themselves by fighting with the same spirit and success. A few days later General MANGIN issued a general order addressed to the British divisions under his command in which he said that they "reached "the battle at its fiercest moment, "when the enemy, defeated for the "first time, brought up his best di- "visions, which were numerically su- "perior to ours," and continued:

> All you English and Scottish troops, both young and veterans, have shown the magnificent qualities of your race, indomitable courage and tenacity. You have won the admiration of your brothers in arms, and your country will be proud of you, for to you and your commanders is due in large measure the victory we have just gained against the barbarous enemies of all free peoples.

It is evident that our British allies are far from moribund. Senator CHAMBERLAIN will realize it when he catches up with the military operations on the western front. Marshal HAIG has vied with the great French Marshal in praising the fine fighting qualities of the American troops in action, and there is no doubt the Americans know that their French and British comrades are live ones. General BRIDGES, the head of the British Military Commission in America, made a gentle plea not long ago for appreciation by the Allies of one another's military virtues — recognition of merit, wherever manifested, and always unity of sympathy. Brothers in arms do not fail in this respect.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The commercial agreement just concluded with Sweden, in general outline like those previously arranged with Spain, Switzerland, and Norway, is important from several points of view. Its economic effects are considerable; Sweden guarantees that none of the food or other supplies imported by her under this arrangement will go to Germany or will release Swedish goods for Germany; she allows to the Allies "a fair proportion" of her iron ore, which hitherto has gone almost wholly to Germany and has been of great importance to the German war machine; she charters 400,000 tons of Swedish shipping to the Allies. From the standpoint of international law the agreement is one more reinforcement of the doctrine of ultimate destination, that a blockaded country cannot be permitted to import goods from overseas via neutral territory, a theory first developed in the American civil war. Furthermore, the agreement marks another recognition of the principle that a nation producing food, raw materials, and manufactures has the right to dispose of its necessarily limited quantities for export in such a way that its enemies will not be benefited thereby. This has been recognized before by the European neutrals in the case of Germany, but some of them have shown a remarkable reluctance to acknowledge the same right for the Allies.

That they acknowledge it now is the most significant implication of the new arrangement. Sweden's friendship for Germany has been in the main a class friendship, an interest of the Government, the aristocracy, and certain other classes rather than of the nation. The effect of the disclosures concerning Germany's use of Swedish diplomatic facilities was felt in last year's elections, and last Fall there came in a Liberal Ministry, temperamentally better disposed to the Allies. But a force more potent than temperamental sympathy has been at work. Its effects have been seen in Spain, where the Government has at last been stirred by submarine sinkings of Spanish ships to the declaration that for each ship sunk hereafter a German ship interned in a Spanish port will be seized. They have been seen in other neutral countries. In the Netherlands a new Conservative Ministry has just come into power, headed by JONKHEER COLYN. It was said some months ago that he acted as the medium of a German peace approach toward England; he denied it. Whatever the fact may be in this case, he has shown himself in the past as very well disposed to America; and sentiment in Holland is not likely to look with disapproval on opinions of this sort. In Norway, always the friend of the Allies, in Denmark and Switzerland, where sympathies have been divided, the same change is at work.

FOCH has done it. Six months ago the small neutral States of Europe felt that the ultimate possibility of absorption into Germany could not be disregarded, because of the immediate danger of opposition to the wishes of a power which appeared to be winning the war. In the recent change of opinion among the neutrals, in the growing readiness of their Governments to take action which a large part of the population must long have desired, there is the visible working of allied victories on the Marne and the Somme. This change has never been better expressed than in the dispatch sent to A. B. C., a strongly pro-German organ of Madrid, by AZORIN, its correspondent, who had visited the American bases and camps and the American forces at the front in France. "Amer- "ica will come victorious out of this "war," he wrote. "The politics of the "whole world will move its centre to "North America. In the face of the "future which is preparing, what will "be Spain's attitude? Shall we re- "main again, as in the sixteenth "century, outside the course which "all humanity follows?"

There may be persons in Germany who still think that Germany will win. The neutrals do not think so, and they do not want to be on the wrong side when the decision comes.

RAILWAY RATES AND COMMODITY PRICES.

After six years' deliberation the Interstate Commerce Commission decides the private car case so far as it is a matter of rates, but opens another chapter where the rates enter into the making of prices and the supply of markets. The trouble arose when the carriers were unable or unwilling to supply the facilities which distributers needed to supply markets. Railways are carriers, not merchandisers. No one could reasonably expect carriers to study markets like those who find their profits in them, and reckon their freight rates as costs. In modern large scale operations profits come from economies, and money is made by those who devise new ways to supply needs better than their competitors. When the Standard Oil Company devised tank cars it was able to show cause for a cheaper rate, and to undersell its competitors. But that was rebating, and unfair competition to which common carriers could not be parties.

But not for that reason ought such a cheapening of the carriage of oil to be lost to the sellers and consumers of oil. The meat and fruit trades demand the use of refrigerator cars and the replenishing of their wastes of ice. Ordinary freight rates should not apply to them, not even if the carriers and the packers were exposed to the reproach of rebating. The benefit to the public in the cheapening of fruits and meat and the widening of the markets to which meat can be supplied from central abattoirs and distant climates is substantial, and ought not to be lost from niggardliness about profits when they are less than the service to the public is worth. Similar considerations apply to the cars which need heating instead of cooling, such as the early vegetable trade requires. The care of such commodities is a service apart from their carriage, and is better performed by those interested in the price and condition of the goods than by those charged merely with the duties of transport.

When cars have been deficient the shippers who have supplied them have had undue advantage over competitors. When shippers have supplied heat or cold in transit there has been a confusion of rates with charges for ice or fuel or other services, and the separation has baffled both the law and its administrators. It was easy, comparatively, to decide special cases, but the application of the same rule to all has caused as much harm as benefit, obstructing both the development of railroading and merchandising.

Hereafter, a larger fraction of a cent a mile is to be allowed in an additional rate for tank, poultry, and heater cars than for the like service in ordinary cars. In cars privately owned no additional charge shall be made except when the ordinary rate is based on other types of cars which are operated more cheaply. Packers are forbidden to refill the refrigerators, and the railways are directed to supply themselves with the means of doing the work. In this manner it is probable that the line haul will be made inclusive of the charges of transportation, and those who have found an indirect profit in supplying the service will find their profits reduced to that extent.

It remains to be seen how the new rules will work. The railways are not able to meet present demands upon them, and this service affects some three million cars, on every considerable railway in the country. Shippers have come to think less of the rates they pay than of getting service at any rates. In similar manner it may come to be thought that stopping of concealed rebates is less important under present conditions than the supply of markets at prices which consumers can afford to pay. That will have no weight with those who consider these questions matters of morals, and are eager about the reduction of profits.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Blow at "Business as Usual."

Quite the most important statement contained in the address made this week by the Assistant Director of the Federal Employment Service at the conference of its field agents in Washington was contained in the sentence, "The time has come for the entire nation to realize that 'business as usual' is no longer possible." That statement will give much pain in not a few quarters—in all, that is, where full realization has not yet been attained as to the nature and size of the task which the war has brought upon the country and as to the necessity for subordinating every one of its other interests to the supreme interest of winning the war, and of winning it as quickly as possible.

There is hardly any honest business, of course, in behalf of which those engaged in it, making profits out of it and giving employment by means of it, cannot offer a more or less plausible argument for exemption from suppression or restriction, on the ground that it, too, is "essential" in one way or another to successful conduct of the war. On analysis, however, a large number of these claims comes to nothing more than the truism that any disturbance of business routine involves loss and hardship for considerable numbers of people. It does, unquestionably, but loss and hardship are the natural and inevitable consequences of war. Business must bear its burdens like everything else, and they are as nothing as compared with those borne by the men who go to the front.

Examination of the list of occupations and industries declared nonessential by the Assistant Director, and therefore under obligation to release for war activities the labor they now employ, is interesting in itself, but still more because it is so short—because it is so evidently only a beginning of what must come. As usual, the automobile and those who use it come in for first attention, it being apparently impossible for the official mind to get rid of the notion that every motor-driven vehicle, even though it be used by a grocer in place of his old delivery wagon, is a luxury. The remainder of the list is open to little just criticism, though it will be the cause of bitter complaint from not a few of the classes of workers it affects.

Authority Used Admirably.

Enviable indeed is the man who can end an evil by issuing concerning it an order that must be obeyed! This exclamation is evoked by the news that Rear Admiral WOOD, commanding the naval district of which Boston is the activating centre, has just told all the officers under his control that hereafter every document sent to him by them must have its authorship revealed by a name as well as by a signature. In other words, what the Admiral demands is that there shall be a typewritten name to be read, in addition to a written name as a guarantee of identity.

That is a most excellent idea, and if only it were universally adopted, or universally compelled, a vast saving of time and temper throughout the world would be effected. There are, of course, some people who not only can—everybody could who tried—but do write their names legibly, and with due regard for the fact that legibility, while desirable in all writing, is necessary for names—if they are to be read, instead of guessed at or given up entirely. A much greater number of people, however, seem to abandon all attempt at legibility when they sign their names, and even to take pride in making them a mere scribble—in short, a "signature."

That does well enough for the receiving tellers of banks, and for near relatives and close friends, but such scribbles are most irritating when they appear at the foot of letters to strangers and—here comes the real reason for these feeling remarks!—on manuscripts that are offered for publication by newspapers and other instruments of light and leading. The use, then, of a hieroglyph for a readable name is distinctly and doubly sinful, in that it evidences, on the one hand, utter inconsideration for the convenience and happiness of others, and because, on the other hand, it leads to the utterance in great quantities of language obnoxious alike to morals and taste.

Admiral WOOD has taken precisely the right measure—for him. Those of us who lack his power can do nothing but plead with the offenders, and pleading to such hardened wretches as these is lamentably ineffective.

They Do Not Ask for a Million!

Among the many agencies for good that are finding it harder now than in the days of peace to get the money they need is the University Settlement Society of 184 Eldridge Street, and it has a particular cause of sorrow at just this time in that it lacks the funds it has been accustomed to use every Summer in sending away on brief vacations young dwellers in humble city homes who, without such help, must remain in the crowded streets and tenements all the year round. This is an important form of beneficence, and the University Settlement carries it on as a public work, entirely nonsectarian, with only the desire to give vacations to those who need them most.

The amount of aid demanded at the moment is small—it seems absurdly small, when so much of current talk and thought is in millions—when it isn't in billions. With $300 more than it has the society can round out to 800 the number of outings it can provide this Summer, but this amount should be in hand at once, for use before the public schools open.

CALVERT BREWER is the Treasurer of the University Settlement Society and HENRY W. TAFT is its President.

The Times's Anniversary.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

On Aug. 18, 1896, THE NEW YORK TIMES passed into the ownership and control of its present management, last Sunday marking the completion of twenty-two years under that management. In all the history of journalism there is no more remarkable growth than that of THE TIMES during those years. THE TIMES has developed into the best newspaper in the world today. There is no newspaper that has covered the events of the war so completely as has it; there is no newspaper that has given higher evidence of sturdy Americanism than has it. Democratic in principle and in policy, it rang clear and true in its demand for preparation for war and for our participation in war. Loyal to every cause for which the Allies fight, it is clear-sighted in detecting and courageous in condemning the mistakes, omission, and commission that have been brought about by the mischievous doctrines of pacifism and pro-Germanism and the power of those misled by such doctrines.

EFFORTS TO SAVE FINLAND.

Present Government Warned of Dangers in German Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial in today's issue, will you allow me to point out that in your otherwise excellent expression of opinion entitled, "Finland's Friends" you are, I am sure unintentionally, doing the Finland Constitutional League of America an injustice in assuming that it is "endeavoring to exculpate Dictator Svinhufvud"? The sole Finland Government representative now left in this country, who has known Svinhufvud personally for many years, declares vehemently and with evident sincerity that the Dictator is a man of the most absolute integrity and strength of character, whose every act is animated by the single desire to promote Finland's welfare as he sees it. We who have not been similarly favored may acquiesce in this estimate of Svinhufvud's motives, and I myself am free to say that from my brief meeting with him at Helsingfors in 1907, at the opening of the first One-Chamber Diet, of which he was President, I was much impressed with his strong and self-reliant personality and the dignity and sureness with which he presided over the proceedings on that memorable occasion, when for the first time in the history of Europe women (to the number of nineteen) took their places in the legislators' seats. But I, as an American citizen, deplore some of the things he has seen fit to do—or, if you prefer it, to see done—and am strongly of the opinion, as are doubtless most of us in and out of the league, that he has in some measure become a German tool—an unconscious one, maybe, but none the less a tool.

Above all, believe me when I say that the Finland Constitutional League of America most emphatically does back up the anti-German majority in the mother country, and that we do not want a monarch over Finland—a grotesque anachronism, as it appears to us, in a land so democratic to the marrow. Indeed—and this the American public should know—only a few weeks ago we sent an emissary specially to Finland to impress that fact upon the Svinhufvud Government and to convey to it that a too pronounced pro-German yielding would infallibly exert a painful impression upon Finnish-Americans, with a consequent loss of their moral support, to say the least. Unfortunately, nevertheless, we have to admit that there has been a large growth in monarchic sentiment over there in the last few months, due not by any means solely to German cajolery and pressure, but even more to the natural reaction on the part of the orderly masses of the Finnish people against the frightful excesses of the reign of terror indulged in during the four months' rule of the combined Red Guards and Russian Bolshevist soldiery, not a tenth part of which has been revealed here.

Nevertheless, I desire to repeat that the majority sentiment of the Finnish nation is still opposed to a monarchy; and as for the scheme of a German princeling as their ruler, it is anathema to them. Despite the frequent ridiculous stories to the effect that the Finns are about to choose such a one—stories that have cropped up at intervals for the last few months, and always with a different candidate for the honor, supplied through Swedish Socialist sources, and as frequently contradicted either by subsequent denials or the convincing logic of cold fact—we of the Finland Constitutional League of America who are working against that precise consummation of German chicanery, will believe it when we see it, and not a moment before!

And as for General Mannerheim, to whom you so feelingly refer, he is as true and single-minded a patriot as he has proved himself a remarkable military leader and strategist, whose genius even the Germans, who met him with evil results to themselves on many a battlefield on the Russian front before ever he commanded the Finnish White Guard armies, freely admit. So, in whatever he may see fit to do in the future in connection with the tangled Finnish situation, more power to his elbow! Some day Finns of all classes will be ready to acknowledge, equally with the Swedish-Finlanders and others who now stand by him, the immensity of the debt that the whole of Finland owes him!

HERMAN MONTAGU DONNER,
President Finland Constitutional League of America.
New York, Aug. 20, 1918.

A Famous Russian Painter Starves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today my wife and I have received a letter from a Russian friend living in Paris, communicating to us sad news. In the Pays on July 31 there was printed this item:

> Ilia Repin, the most celebrated painter of Russia, has died of starvation in a hut on the road from Petrograd to Finland.

We knew Repin very well. His and our children were growing up together in Petrograd, where he was professor in the Academy of Arts. Those who had been to the Chicago Exposition will perhaps remember Repin's famous picture, "The Cossacks Writing a Reply to the Sultan of Turkey." "Ivan the Terrible," in the Tretiakoff Gallery of Moscow, is perhaps the most thrilling of Russian pictures. By "The Longshoremen" (Burlaki) Repin made a powerful protest against the maltreatment of the longshoremen of the Volga.

As portrait painter Repin has had no equal in Russia. If Nicholas II. is remembered in the future it will be as painted by Repin's brush. For over ten years Repin lived in Kuokkala, Finland, half an hour's railway trip from Petrograd. Lately he became a vegetarian, but it appears that he could not get enough even of the vegetable food. Truly incredible times we are living in.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Minnewaska, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1918.

FOCH.

Grave-eyed he looks at us from printed page,
His face lean, worn and lined, intent, grim, sage,
Most soldierly yet with the thinker's brow—
Soldier of France and our great leader now!

Not with the Prussian War-Lord's bristling mien,
No air of pomp or of prestige; serene
Unchanging confidence is his whose might
Springs from the sacred sense of being right!

No flow of windy words, no pageantry
Of arrogance and pride; the dignity
Of one whose plans spell victory, yet know
A code of honor to a perjured foe!

The son of a Republic, born to be
Its saving, selfless "man of Destiny";
Strong in retreat, yet stronger in advance,
The brain, the hope, the driving Will of France!

Grave-eyed and sad he looks, as one whose part
To wear the scars of battle o'er his heart.
The wounds of France are his—her grief sublime
And her untarnished glory for All Time!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

HOOVER URGES MORE FOOD ECONOMY HERE

Back from Europe, He Says We Must Give Allies More Beef and Sugar in Next Year.

BETTER BREAD PROMISED

He Tells Needs of Civilian Populations to Keep Up Morale, Aside from Armies.

Herbert C. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator, arrived in this country from England yesterday, accompanied by his wife, his private secretary, Lewis Strauus; Dr. Alonzo Taylor, and Alexander N. Smith. He was sunburned and looked none the worse for his six weeks' trip to the war zone, where he had several exciting moments due to air raids and shells from the big guns.

Mr. Hoover said he had enjoyed his visit abroad and the chief feature of it, in his opinion, was the 200,000 letters he had received from school children in England thanking him for what he had done for them all in conserving food.

He was received by King George in London and was much impressed by the King's democratic manner and his interest in every question connected with the feeding of the Allies. Mr. Hoover also, at the headquarters of the Belgian Government, visited King Albert, who conferred a new title upon him which in English is "The Friend of the Belgian People."

Mr. Hoover declined to comment upon the war from a military viewpoint, but he appeared to have gathered the impression from the officials in London and Paris that it would certainly not be over before the Fall of 1919 at the earliest.

Mr. Hoover's Statement.

After visiting the Federal Food Board offices at 6 West 57th Street and lunching with friends in the Hotel Biltmore Mr. Hoover and his party departed for Washington. Before going he gave out the following statement:

"The harvests in France, England, and Italy are better than one could expect in the tremendous drain of man power to the front. This is due to the women. There is no sight in the world that would so appeal to the American heart as that of the literally millions of women doing all the work of getting in the harvests while their men are at work in the shops and driving back the Germans.

"The total food that must be imported by the Allies for human consumption in the year beginning Sept. 1, is in round numbers as follows:

"Cereals for human consumption, 500,000,000 bushels; fats (pork products and vegetable oils,) 4,000,000,000 pounds; sugar, 1,500,000 tons; beef products for civilian consumption, 900,000,000 pounds. In addition to this, beef must be imported for army needs and oats for army horses.

"If this program is fulfilled there will be no need for drastic rationing of their food as during last year, except in beef and sugar. The world shortage in these two commodities makes it hopeless to satisfy their whole need. On the other hand this program provides an ample supply of bread and fats, without rationing of either, and together with their own production gives sufficient supplies.

"The restrictions on the consumption of pork products in allied countries have already been removed and bread will be in full supply by Sept. 1, and of better quality than last year—and it has been pretty bad in France the last few months.

Burden Falls on North America.

"After shipping is set for the transport of the American Army and for military purposes of all the Allies, a definite amount of tonnage is made available for the transport of the program of food for civilian consumption. The purpose of our European food conference has been to determine the amount of food upon which health and morale can be maintained, and to determine the nearest possible sources of supply of this food to the Allies; for only by the shortest voyages, such as to North America, can the above supply be provided with the tonnage available.

"Therefore, upon North America falls the burden of food supply, and any failure means that much less food for the civil populations. While Canada can export 100,000,000 bushels of grain this year, the major part of the allied program for next year falls upon us. We have also to feed our own enormous army.

"It is the largest call for food exports we have ever undertaken. We can do it if we simply have the will to live with every economy and to waste nothing, and it will put us to no hardship.

"By the great effort of our farmers our United States harvests are better this year, but in order that we may build up a surplus of wheat this year as against possible crop failures such as we had last year, we have decided to mix 20 per cent. of other grains with flour in all the countries fighting Germany. We cannot ask for better bread than France, and we propose the American people should maintain a common standard of bread with them.

"Under these arrangements, however, the bread situation in the United States will be much easier than last year, and in allied countries an enormous improvement. Bread to them is of the first importance, as it comprises 50 per cent. of their food intake. By supplying them with bread and fats in such amounts as will not necessitate rationing on their side we can rest assured that their courage and strength in the war will remain high during next Winter.

"It will be a bad Winter in Europe because coal will be much shorter there than even last Winter, and the health of their populations cannot be maintained if they, in addition, are to be also restricted in their allowance of bread and fats. Our complete fulfillment of our last year's promises in food, and our assurances to furnish even larger supplies this next year have removed from them the least fear of hunger.

Our Army Heartened Allies.

"The German drive and the apprehension of famine last Spring brought a great deal of discouragement to the civilian populations of England, France and Italy. The arrival, however, of the American Army, its instant magnificent performance in action, the gradual overcoming of the submarine with the assistance of our navy, together with our assurances of all necessary food, have put a new heart into the Allies. Since the war began I have not seen their spirits so high or their determination to finish the job so fixed as it is today.

"There is much bitter complaint abroad at the prices of our food products. It is necessary to remember that the working people and soldiers' families of the allied countries are upon a much lower average income than our own people. The average wage is not over $10 per week. The Government allowance to the average soldier's family is considerably less than this. American bacon at 50 cents per pound is very difficult to them. Their Governments have found it necessary to sell our breadstuffs at a great loss in order to help the people out. On the other hand, the higher wage level in the United States renders our production costs higher in any event.

"The only real difficulty in the United States is sugar, and that is a shortage that cannot be helped. We cannot take ships from carrying our army or allied bread and send them to the East Indies to fetch us candy and sweet drinks, and we will simply have to divide the West Indian sugar with the Allies and put up with what we have. There is, even then, enough sugar for the essential uses for every one, and much more than our friends in Europe have.

"Since I have been away I have been thanked time and again for what the American people have done in food during the last year. The men, women, and children of the allied countries at meetings and gatherings of all descriptions expressed heartfelt appreciation for the sacrifice we have made, which have meant to them their daily bread during last year. They universally express amazement at its accomplishment on a voluntary basis.

"I have many thousand letters from children which I am asked to distribute to children in America, expressing directly their knowledge of whence and how their loaf came to them. I have replied to all these demonstrations, and I believe the American people will support the attitude, that any expressions of this kind are unnecessary; that this war in part belongs to us, and that efforts in food production and saving by our people are but a part of our job against a common foe.

"Upon the President's authority, that we eat at a common table in a common cause, I have given assurance to my food colleagues in Europe that we will provide the enlarged demands for next year.

"We have to make good!"

MINISTER MORRIS RETURNS.

Envoy to Sweden Tells How He Counteracted German Propaganda.

Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister to Sweden, and Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, arrived in this country from England yesterday. Mr. Morris said he had made a trip to the western front, where he saw the American soldiers in action, for the express purpose of being able to return to Stockholm and tell the Swedes what America was doing in the war. He did this because of the German propaganda, being circulated in Sweden with a view to injuring America and the other Allies.

In France, Mr. Morris said, every credit for the recent victories is given to the men from America, and the enthusiasm everywhere is great. Mr. Morris is going to Washington to report to the State Department.

Another passenger on the same ship was Mrs. J. Ward Morrill of Ottawa, who has spent nearly two years doing nursing work on the Italian front. She said the morale of the Italian Army improved from the moment it was known that the United States intended to send soldiers to assist Italy. The Italian soldiers are amazed at the manner in which the Americans have shipped over such vast quantities of supplies and equipment for their armies, Mrs. Morrill said.

TELLS OF SHIPPING AIMS.

To Win War and Then Carry Our Trade, Says Hurley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — German propaganda designed to create dissension among the Allies by stories that the United States will use its enormous fleet of transports and food ships for trade conquests after the war was the subject of a statement today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. He said that every nation now lined up against autocracy could be depended upon to detect the source of these suggestions and discount them.

"In building her merchant fleet America plans first of all to win the war, and after that to overcome her own neglect to provide ocean transportation for her own trade," said Mr. Hurley. "To this end the people of the United States are preparing to develop transportation for their own trade routes without disturbing the trade rights of other nations.

"It is unthinkable that a nation fighting shoulder to shoulder with the other democracies should turn its resources after the war against them for trade conquests, the nature of which was largely instrumental in causing the war."

MUNSON QUITS SHIP BOARD.

Will Resume His Duties at Head of Steamship Line.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Frank C. Munson of New York has resigned as a member of the Shipping Board and will resume his duties as President of the Munson Steamship Line, believing that he has accomplished the work—that of obtaining neutral ships for the use of the United States—which led to his appointment.

Since becoming a member of the Shipping Board, Mr. Munson, with Edwin F. Gay, has been its representative on the War Trade Board and also a member of the committee of the Shipping Board in charge of perfecting arrangements to protect merchant ships from submarines. His chief duty, however, has been to obtain the use of neutral ships, through which about one million tons of shipping has been made available.

A successor to Mr. Munson has not been named.

SPECIAL ORDNANCE STAFF.

General Williams Appoints Five Assistants as Supervisors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, has appointed five special assistants, who will act for him in the general supervision of the various activities of the Ordance Department.

Colonel Guy E. Tripp, Chief of the Production Division, has been named as one of these assistants, and has been in charge of the administration and work of officers having supervision over the production of material in their respective districts. Colonel C. C. Jamieson succeeds Colonel Tripp as Chief of the Production Division.

The other assistants named are:

W. H. Marshall, in charge of all material excepting machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories, and excepting also chemicals, propellants, and explosives.

Lieut. Col. Bascom Little, in charge of machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Spruance, in charge of chemicals, propellants, and explosives.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Crews, in charge of matters pertaining to the interpretation of contracts, &c.

ARMY'S USE OF RAILROADS.

5,377,468 Soldiers Carried Between May 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Railroads carried 5,377,468 soldiers in the United States between May 1, 1917, and July 1, 1918, including each movement of a soldier from one point to another. Up to Jan. 1, the movement numbered 2,218,532 and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 3,169,587.

More than half, or 2,902,000 of these troops were carried on special trains, 1,079,000 on regular trains and 1,395,000 were drafted men carried to training camps. The average distance run by each special train was 937 miles and the average number of troops carried by each train was 405.

GERMAN EMPRESS ILL.

Kaiser Leaves Headquarters to Visit Her at Wilhelmshohe.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The German Empress is ill at Castle Wilhelmshohe, Hesse-Cassel, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says, owing to overstrain from her war relief work.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN PRAISES AMERICANS

Canada's Premier Says All Europe Is Impressed by Our Fighting Men.

"MADE VICTORY POSSIBLE"

Germany, He Adds, Must Be Made to Realize, Through the Air, the Martyrdom of Other Nations.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, returned yesterday from a three months' visit to England and France, where he saw the American soldiers at the front. During his stay in London the Premier attended the Imperial War Conference, where he met delegates from all parts of the British Empire.

"Since I sailed from Canada in May," he said, "more than one million men have been safely transported across the Atlantic, and it is impossible to overestimate the confidence brought about in England and France by the American soldiers. All Europe, in fact, is impressed by their general physique, their resourcefulness, and the magnificent fighting qualities of these men from the United States. I have seen thousands of them in camps and landing from transports, and have been very much impressed by the remarkable rapidity and thoroughness with which they have acquired the necessary training and their resourcefulness and adaptability in action on the battlefields of France.

"It is beyond question that the victories of the last four weeks would not have been possible but for the American divisions now in the battleline. The Canadian soldiers are glad to fight for their mother country, and they have amply showed that in their work during the last four years. They, like the Americans, are splendid fighters.

Before leaving for Ottawa last night Sir Robert L. Borden made a statement in which he said:

"There is most effective and harmonious co-operation between the armies of the United States, Great Britain, and France. From Sir David Beatty, as well as from Admiral Sims and Admiral Rodman, I know that this is equally true of the British and American Navies. During the German offensive in the early Spring months the Canadian divisions were not engaged, but during recent weeks they have won as conspicuous a victory as ever fell to their lot since the outbreak of war.

"Driving forward on a considerable front, they hurled back the Germans fourteen miles, and captured nearly 10,000 prisoners and more than 150 cannon. Their casualties have suffered considerably less than their prisoners, and they hold all the ground which they captured.

"The men from both countries have learned to realize most vividly the savage malignity of Germany's purpose and methods. They are determined that this war shall be fought out a finish and that there shall be no repetition of its horrors. The devils by whom German militarists are possessed must be cast out. The spell with which they have bound the German people must be broken.

"As the master-devil passes more and more completely to the Allies the German people will more and more realize, through war carried on in their own territories, the martyrdom to which they relentlessly subjected other nations. It is equally the duty of the Allied nations to purge Germany of her madness by unsparing use of economic pressure until she has given convincing manifestation of sanity and a clean spirit. Let no selfish purpose or divergence of interest impede united action to this end. An assassin's fate must be barred from the society of decent commonwealths until they are convinced of its sincere repentance."

CASH IN NEWBERRY RACE.

Michigan Candidate's Manager Admits Spending $150,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—Paul H. King, manager of Truman H. Newberry's Senatorial campaign, has issued a statement in reply to the open letter of Lieut. Gov. Dickinson in which it was charged that huge sums of money were being spent to obtain the nomination for the former Secretary of the Navy. King admits that large sums are being spent, the total being set at $150,000, but he says not a cent is being spent illegitimately. He takes a slap at Henry Ford when he says the issue is "Americanism versus Pacifism," and that the money is not used so much to obtain a seat in the Senate as for the triumph of the principle of Americanism.

The statement in part follows:

"We have as an opponent the best advertised man in the world except the Kaiser. Millions of dollars have been spent in making his name a household word. While Commander Newberry did not have this advantage, we have, through our campaign of education, made him within a few months as well known in Michigan. The sum of $150,000 will cover every expense in connection with the campaign and every cent of it has been expended just as the Anti-Saloon League spent its funds for purposes authorized by law. The amount is certainly small in comparison with the cost of the anti-preparedness campaign conducted in the newspapers of the country by one of the candidates for Senator."

Miss Ager to Wed A. A. Wales.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis Ager of 137 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Ager, to Alaude Almyr Wales, son of Mrs. Edward Pease Allen of Stratford, Conn., and the late James A. Wales. The wedding will take place this Autumn.

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CARDINAL FARLEY IS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

Friends Encouraged by a Change for the Better in His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Cardinal Farley's condition showed an improvement today and the physicians who are attending him issued this bulletin:

The Cardinal's condition this evening is slightly improved, but is still critical. Temperature 101, pulse 100, respiration 26.

DR. THOMAS F. McPARLAN,
DR. ERNEST FAHNESTOCK.

The Cardinal is critically ill at his Summer home at Orienta Point, suffering with the second attack of pneumonia he has had since he left New York several weeks ago. The improvement in his condition reported yesterday was very gratifying to the many friends and church dignitaries who journeyed to Orienta Point today to inquire as to the Cardinal and to pray for his recovery.

Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll, the Cardinal's secretary, was very hopeful today because of the improvement the Cardinal has shown. The improvement began yesterday and was more pronounced today. Cardinal Farley's temperature was lower, according to the night bulletin, and it was said he appeared much more comfortable than he has been for several days, having practically no distress.

DR. MOTHWURF ARRESTED.

Chief Chemist of Bayer Plant Will Be Examined Here.

Dr. Arthur Franz Felix Mothwurf of 31 South Main Street, Albany, who was the chief chemist and assistant manager of the plant of the Bayer Company at Rensselaer, N. Y., was arrested on a Presidential warrant yesterday and brought to this city for examination by Chief De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. The prisoner, who is a German subject, is wanted by the Government in connection with the effort which, the Government charges, was made to deceive the Alien Property Custodian regarding the real ownership of the Williamson & Crowell Color Company of Providence, R. I. The alien enemy owners of the Bayer Company turned that property over to the country after they were charged with obtaining control of the Rhode Island concern, which was continued ostensibly as an American concern.

Mothwurf is also alleged to have tried to conceal from the Federal authorities his ownership of a $16,000 interest in a concern by transferring this money to an American citizen of German birth, who is said to have agreed to return the property to Mothwurf after peace was declared. Mothwurf took a note for the $16,000, which stated that the money was to be returned "six months after peace was proclaimed." Dr. Mothwurf was born in Bavaria, and is reputed one of the ablest chemists now in this country. Rufus W. Sprague, the Chief of the Enemy Alien Bureau, committed him to the Mercer County jail, pending further investigation by the Department of Justice.

Mrs. Edith S. Georg of Newburg, prominent in Red Cross activities there, and wife of a well-known enemy alien, refused several weeks ago to register as an enemy. Following her promise to the authorities, she has at last signed her name as a subject of the Emperor of Germany.

Crowder to See 'Yip! Yip! Yaphank!'

Provost Marshal General Crowder will come to New York next week to witness a performance of "Yip! Yip! Yaphank!" the show now being given by Camp Upton men at the Century. With Governor Whitman, General Crowder will attend the show on Friday night. Also in the party will be Adjutant General Charles H. Sherrill, Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for the City of New York, and their respective staffs.

Members of the local district and medical advisory boards will also be invited to attend the performance. The occasion will mark the first public gathering of the men who have had general charge of the workings of the draft in New York City.

'WHY WORRY?' MIXES ALL SORTS OF PLAY

A Melodramatic Farce with Songs by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.

ABE & MAWRUSS IN SKIRTS

Fannie Brice and May Boley as Waitresses in Long-Distance Verbal Knockout.

WHY WORRY? A farce in three acts, by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. At the Harris Theatre.

Dora	Fannie Brice
Stella	May Boley
Mrs. Harris	Vera Gordon
Shapiro	Ezra C. Walck
Felix Nobiestone	George Sidney
Louis	Carl Dietz
Steffens	Edwin Maxwell
Wolter	Harry Dumont
David Meyer	Chas. Trowbridge
Devlin	Jack Sharkey
Thorpe	John Wallace
Dan	Ralf Belmont
A Lady	Francesca Rotoli
A Gentleman	True S. James
Rashkind	Joe Smith
Marcellus	Irving Kaufman
Dubin	Harry Goodwin
November	Charles Dale
Flo	Frances Richards
Frost	Kalman Matus
Bedell	James Cherry

There is probably no reason why German spy melodrama and Yiddish farce comedy should not mingle to make a thoroughly enjoyable play, even when trimmed and embellished with musical numbers and dances, Third Avenue burlesque, and a quartet of comic detectives who are also a jazz band that serves at a pinch for waiters. There were moments last night at the Harris when it seemed that Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman, with the aid of George Marion as producer, had assembled their very complicated machinery and got it going at full speed, with every cylinder hitting. Yet it takes only a slight defect in lubrication to convert a twin-six into sick twins.

The original inspiration of Messrs. Glass and Goodman was apparently the notion that the Potash and Perlmutter formula could be made good once more, simply by putting Abe and Mawruss into skirts. So we have the waitress and cashier of a Second Avenue restaurant, with Fannie Brice as the champion of hot temper and hotter repartee, and May Boley as her antagonist. The nimble and racy wit of Mr. Glass has seldom been happier or more prolific than in the lines attributed to these young women. Yet somehow the effect was not quite convincing.

The gift of a needle-pointed, highly colored, vernacular may not be quite beyond the gamut of feminine accomplishments; but women who have the saving grace of good comradeship under a hailstorm of insulting personalities are as hard to believe in as the neck of a camel. When the machine guns of gibe and retort spat loudest and hottest, with no faces scratched, somehow the trousers of Abe and Mawruss peeped out from beneath those skirts and killed illusion.

Neither is it altogether easy to believe in a master organization of German spies and bomb plotters who whisper heroically "For the Fatherland!" and face death unflinching, among the clatter and gabble of insensate farce. And on top of that Fannie Brice strode forth to the footlights in burlesque costumes to "do" a movie vampire and an Indian Maiden of Broadway, Medrama, while four actors who had appeared as a jazz band became suddenly singing waiters, and finally comic detectives.

Mr. Marion's recipe for whipping these spicy and alien elements into a salad was apparently to pound every point with a wooden hammer and take the whole at racing speed. And, as aforesaid, there were times when the result was a pursuing whirlwind of laughter. But as a whole the success of the production is problematical, and probably worse than that.

Miss Brice was her familiar self, and won the applause of an obviously friendly audience. Vera Gordon came very near to creating a real character—a Jewish matron of admirable presence and volubility, whose conversational powers bloomed and flourished to the detriment of a game of poker. George Sidney was equally good as broker in restaurants, who sold out the Second Avenue place for a Westchester roadhouse, which became the scene of the second and third acts. With a more possible part and play either of these actors is capable of excellent results.

Perhaps the most original work of the evening was done by the jazz band quartet, headed by Joe Smith, who became waiters and then detectives at the drop of the hat. Their performance was admirably pitched in the key of reckless fantasie, and sustained with unerring skill. But as Miss Gordon and Mr. Sidney suffered shipwreck because of the irresponsibility of so much of the play, these four broke their shins against its intermittent moments of intended seriousness.

There has seldom been a more puzzling, a more baffling, hodgepodge. The one thing certain about it is that the separate elements in it are the creations of men of very real talent and originality. Perhaps it is only a question of proper fusing, which will be solved in time.

SUBWAY RIDERS HURT.

Train Derailed at Union Square Blocks Rush-Hour Crowd.

The failure of an electrically operated switch to work properly at the Union Square station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Broadway subway line resulted in the injury of four passengers of a derailed car last night and caused considerable confusion among homegoers of the downtown business district. None of the injured passengers was hurt severely, and all were able to leave the station after their cuts and bruises were dressed by ambulance surgeons from Bellevue and New York Hospitals.

Those who received medical attention were Miss Anna Burns, 25, of 1,434 Thirty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, contusions of the left shoulder; Frank Jennings, 28, of 1,687 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, lacerations of the head; Joseph McCaffrey, 1,452 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, injury to left hand; Troster Brosen, 150 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, abrasions of the right cheek; Christy Carlson, 40, of 331 West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, contusions of the head.

The accident occurred, according to officials of the road, when a train in charge of Motorman George Jenninger and Conductor George Balman, with 150 passengers aboard, came across from the express to the local track, northbound to Times Square. The forward car of the three-car train climbed the switch and ran along the flooring for fifteen feet, tossing the passengers about.

JOSEPH AJELLO FOUND DEAD

Real Estate Dealer Suffocated by Gas from Kitchen Range.

Joseph Ajello, 63 years old, a real estate dealer with offices at 71 Wall Street, was found dead last night with his body lying over a gas range in the kitchen of his apartment at 29 West Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Ajello had suffered attacks of vertigo for several years, and the police believe that while trying to warm hot water bottles to get relief from an attack he fell over the range and was overcome by gas. He had not been seen since Wednesday.

Dr. Norris, Medical Examiner, gave the cause of death as gas suffocation. Joseph Ajello of 201 East 118th Street, a nephew, was notified.

Actress Wed to Army Lieutenant.

The marriage was announced yesterday of Miss Ricca Scott, a niece of William Collier, the actor, and herself an actress, and Lieutenant J. Benson Titus of the 801st Infantry, U. S. A., of Indianapolis, Ind. It took place on Aug. 1, and the announcement came from the bride's home, 2,201 Beverley Road, Brooklyn, although Mrs. Titus and her husband are now in Canada. The wedding is a surprise to their friends, as their engagement had not been announced. They met in Indianapolis a season or so ago when Mrs. Titus was playing there.

18 TO 45 DRAFT TO BE ADOPTED TODAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

young men like Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, who asked for deferred classification because he was needed in Ford's business, are left in this land. Edsel Ford finally secured classification as 2-A, (wife and child,) and also as 8-A, (necessary assistant of necessary industrial enterprise.) That made him practically immune under the old draft unless the rules are changed. And, gentlemen of the House, this new bill will send the 18 and 19 year old boys to war ahead of all the Edsel Fords in the country.

"Theodore Roosevelt has written that 'the son of Henry ought to feel it absolutely obligatory on him to go to the war.' Pass this bill and he can't go. This ends volunteering. Read the hearings on the subject. Note that enlistments are suspended. Read Secretary Baker's statement that an able-bodied man of 40 or 42 will not be permitted to enlist. Will you O. K. a plan by which a father of 40 cannot give his life for his 18-year-old son? They say Henry Ford is to be inducted into the Senate. If he is to come, I wish he were here now to see if he would vote to send poor men's 18-year-olds while his own precious 23-year-old Edsel is set aside.

"Will you draft the 18-year-olds while a single fighting man under 31 sits in uniform at an official desk in Washington? If you must draft 18-year-olds, won't you at least make the draft maximum 50 years and authorize volunteering, so that able-bodied men such as myself can get into the trenches? Enact these provisions and I will enlist tomorrow, and I am only one of countless thousands. Get it down to the last analysis, and there are 150 men in this Congress who should vote themselves into this war before they vote the extreme youth of the land into it.

18-Year-Old Pages Exhibited.

"Standing beside me are two 18-year-old pages, employed by the House of Representatives. They are part of the man power of the United States, but I submit that they are hardly fit for life in the trenches. That boy there is half as high as this gun I ask him to carry, and that other fine, manly, little fellow does not weight within fifty pounds of the equipment that I ask him to shoulder. Can anyone imagine this patriotic, growing boy leading a charge against a gas attack? Can you see him blinded for life at an age two years younger than our own beloved chaplain, Dr. Couden, lost his sight?"

Mr. Johnson later tried to get adopted his amendment to limit the draft ages to those between the ages of 19 and 45 years. This was defeated by a vote of 90 to 172. An amendment, presented by Representative Blackmon of Alabama, limiting the ages to 21 and 45 years, was defeated by a vote of 42 to 194. Only eleven Republicans voted for the latter amendment.

The committee refused to accept an amendment offered by Representative Lunn of New York to qualify the McKenzie amendment by stipulating that the boys of 18 years of age should be called last "so far as practicable." This was defeated without a division.

"I want the best army that we can get to go to France," said Representative McKenzie, defending his proposal. "I offer this amendment not because of any particular interest in the individual boy, while I love him, but because I believe it is a good military policy and I believe it will give us the strongest army that we can get, stronger than if we put in the boys. What does it do? It simply says, 'Yes, we agree, though it may be a trial for us to do so, that you may enlist the boys from 18 to 45; put them all in.' We are not denying them the power nor the right.

"We put them in, and what does my amendment say? It simply says to the War Department—and from the bottom of my heart I believe it is good military policy—'You can take the boys up to 20, you can take the men up to 45 as you please, you can put them in to fill the quotas as they come in, but the boys of 19 shall not be called until these men are taken, and they will make stronger and better soldiers for our country, and then the boys of 18 shall be called last.'"

Declines to "Lay Down."

"I stand here today as a free American citizen appealing to other free American citizens to do the thing that they believe will be best for the country and not best for some individual. When I went on the Military Affairs Committee I resolved to give my best and my earnest thought to these great questions that come before it, and I am still doing so, but I decline most respectfully to surrender my manhood and what little intelligence I have, what patriotism I may have. I decline to surrender this to the Kaiser of Germany or to any other man who would undertake to dictate to me and say that I must lay down and have nothing to say in that position. When it comes to that I want to be relieved of the responsibility of serving upon the committee.

"My friends, it is up to you. You can put in these boys now. I am not saying that they shall not be registered, that they may not be used if necessary; all I am appealing for is that in the name of justice, in the name of good military policy, you take the older men first, to stand the terrible strain that will be put upon them, that you use them first, and if the time comes when we need them, then we can put in the boys."

By a vote of 120 to 167 the McKenzie amendment was defeated, although some of the big Democratic leaders voted for the creation of three classes. Among those who supported the amendment were Speaker Clark, Democratic Floor Leader Kitchin, and Chairman Dent, and some who had voted against war and the original selective draft law.

The amendment sponsored by Representative Johnson of Washington, to increase the age limit from 45 to 50 years, was defeated by a vote of 118 to 168.

Although the State Department has expressed itself as opposed to drafting aliens, the committee adopted an amendment offered by Representative McCulloch of Ohio to provide for drafting aliens of those countries associated with the United States in this war.

The Drafting of Aliens.

This amendment, adopted by a vote of 129 to 74, reads:

No alien who is a citizen or subject of any of the countries co-belligerent with the United States in the present war shall, unless contrary to existing treaties, be granted exemption from military service, or placed in deferred classification under the provisions of this act, or any rule or regulation to be issued by authority granted under the provisions of this act, solely on account of alienage, and provided, further, that the War Department shall immediately after the passage of this act reclassify all aliens heretofore registered who are citizens or subjects of the countries co-belligerent with the United States in the present war and who have been exempted or placed in deferred classification on account of alienage, and said aliens shall be immediately called for service unless such action would be contrary to existing treaties. Provided, that the act of May 18, 1917, is hereby amended accordingly.

An amendment presented by Representative Doolittle of Iowa, to give election qualifications to boys of 18 who are drafted, was rejected on a point of order that it was not germane.

While the committee was rushing rapidly through the bill, hopeful of completing it before 6 o'clock tonight, Representative Gregg, in a brief speech, appealed to the members to be patriotic, and treat themselves as they had treated others. He offered an amendment to include officers, legislative and executive, of the United States or States in the provisions of the draft law. This was adopted by a viva voce vote, only a few nays being heard.

Representative Madden of Illinois then offered this amendment:

No persons employed in an executive department, governmental establishment, board or commission, or given a deferred classification, shall be exempt by reason of such employment from military duty under the provisions of this act, now or hereafter.

This proposal developed a great storm of protest. Vigorous speeches were made against it by Representatives Cannon, Fields, Dent, and Sims.

Loud Cries of "Vote."

After Mr. Madden had reviewed the situation and insisted that no man should have exemption solely because of his employment by the Government, there were loud cries of "Vote," indicating that the House favored the amendment. At this juncture Representative Dent forced adjournment. There are very few controversial matters left undisposed of, and the House will probably pass the bill late tomorrow.

In the Senate, Senator Calder of New York asked Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, how the policemen in New York would be affected by the draft. The recent letter from Mayor Hylan, stating that 3,000 policemen would come under the provisions of the bill, was read. Senator Chamberlain said he did not think the policemen would be drafted. Attention was called to the fact that the President could exempt men from military duty if they were needed in other necessary work. The matter was left at a standstill, but the understanding seemed to be that the police force would not be wrecked.

Strenuous objection was made by Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan to the committee amendment allowing men from other localities to sit on draft boards.

"I don't want any stranger there; I want neighbors and friends, and I want the tear drops of the mothers to fall before the feet of those they know," he cried.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey offered an amendment to limit the changes in the draft boards to men within the States, thus preventing a man from South Carolina sitting on a Nebraska draft board. Senator Chamberlain said this was originally in the bill, but was left out through a typographical error.

When the amendment allowing wives of soldiers and sailors to fill Government places came up Senator Shields of Tennessee moved to exempt women from civil service examinations. From this idea the debate spread to the plan of exempting mothers of sons in the army from the examinations. When the Senate adjourned this question was being discussed.

Senator Thomas of Colorado, author of the "work or fight" amendment, which is opposed by labor as an anti-strike provision, today defended his proposal, declaring it did not amount to conscription of labor.

Senator Lodge declared himself in favor of lowering the age limits, but said he though 45 years "is a haphazard age to fix," because when 40 is passed the great mass of the directing classes of war industries is invaded and:

"You are invading a very valuable class and for a small result; about 150,000 men is all they expect to get between 40 and 45. I think 40 years would be a much better age to stop with."

PRESIDENT USES INFLUENCE.

Tells Senators of Opposition to Man-Power Bill Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—President Wilson, in a conference with Senators Martin and Simmons today, exerted his influence to have the proposed amendments to the Man-Power bill placing restrictions on the calling of youths of 18 and 19 defeated.

The President also was understood to have informed the Senators that, in his opinion, the "work or fight" amendment as reported in the bill to the Senate was unnecessary.

EXPECT 7,000 MEN TO REGISTER TODAY

Last-Minute Instructions Issued for New Yorkers Who Reached 21 Since June 5 Last.

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for New York City, estimates that about 7,000 men who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5 last will register for military service in New York City today. The registration places will be the district headquarters of the 189 local draft boards of New York City.

The following last-minute instructions were issued from the office of Director Conboy yesterday afternoon:

THOSE WHO MUST REGISTER: Men who have become 21 years of age between June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918, inclusive.

DATE OF REGISTRATION: Saturday, Aug. 24. Persons whose religious tenets forbid work on Saturday may register on Monday.

TIME: Between 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

PLACE: At headquarters of local board covering address of registrant. If in doubt, inquire at once at nearest local board or at police station.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REGISTER: Loss of right to deferred classification, prosecution for a misdemeanor, and possibly immediate induction into military service.

This registration will be followed early in September by a large registration of men of the ages to be decided upon by Congress.

The regulations which will govern today's registration are the same as those which applied on June 5 last, with the exception of Jews with religious objection to registering on Saturday, who will be permitted to register on Monday. Word that an exception had been made in favor of such orthodox Jewish registrants was received from General E. H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, yesterday. General Crowder said in his notification that he had received a protest from the Association of Ordained Orthodox Rabbis, who urged that some day other than Saturday be set aside for the registration of men of their congregations. Accordingly, General Crowder designated next Monday as registration day for all men who because of religious beliefs are opposed to registering today.

It has been announced from the office of the Provost Marshal General that enough numbers remain over from the lottery following the June 5 registration to care for all men who are expected to register today. The men who are registered today will be assigned numbers by Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, after which they will ascertain their call numbers by referring to the official drawing of June 27 last.

The work of classifying the men who will become eligible for service today will begin on Monday. It is expected that fully 60 per cent. of them will be found available for call as Class 1-A men. Practically all Class 1-A men registered today will be called to the colors by the middle of September.

THIRD AV. CAR MEN VOTE TO CALL STRIKE

Employes Notified at Midnight to Take Cars Back to Barns—Seek Union Recognition.

CALL MOVE "SUSPENSION"

Charge That Sixty Men with Union Buttons Were Dismissed—Appeal to War Labor Board.

At a meeting held in Bohemian Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, last night representatives of the 4,000 conductors and motormen of the Third Avenue Railroad system voted to "suspend work" until the company was willing to recognize their right to organize. The question of pay was not considered.

Following the meeting the representatives, 300 conductors and motormen, went out along the lines of the system to notify the employes operating cars of their decision to strike.

They met the cars and told the conductors and motormen to take them back to the barns, as the men had voted to "suspend work" and they intended to tie up the lines so that not a single wheel would be turning today.

They also took steps to see that the men of the early morning shift were notified so that they would have opportunity, if they had not before, to join the union and also the strike. The organizers asserted last night that so many men would refuse to take cars out that this morning would see the strike in full swing.

At the barns at 129th Street and Amsterdam Avenue and Third Avenue and 129th Street cars were leaving on schedule at 2 o'clock this morning, and officials said they believed the strike order would be abortive.

Discharged for Wearing Buttons.

At the conclusion of the meeting, P. J. O'Brien, international organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employes, made a statement in which he asserted the men voted to suspend work because early yesterday morning more than sixty conductors and motormen were discharged by the company because they appeared for work wearing the button of the union.

No statement was issued yesterday by the company beyond an announcement made last night by the Second Vice President of the Third Avenue system, Leslie Sutherland, in Yonkers, that a further increase in pay had been granted.

Representatives of the union said they would take up the question of the right to organize with the War Labor Board at Washington, as it was deemed a question which could easily be settled by arbitration. It was contended by the union leaders that the men were in no way to blame for the strike yesterday morning, as they did not seek to antagonize the company. Mr. O'Brien said that more than 100 car crews had probably been discharged up to midnight last night.

"That is the whole question," said Mr. O'Brien, "was left to the men, as there was no agitation on the part of the union. In fact it was not until noon today that I was apprised of the actual state of affairs. I was then told of the discharge of the men and learned that they had conducted several meetings in the last few days at which they had discussed the question of wearing buttons.

Expects 2,500 to Quit.

"More than 300 men joined the union at the first meeting tonight, and it is expected that 1,000 more will have joined before morning. By tomorrow night we expect that at least 2,500 employes of the Third Avenue system will have suspended work. This suspension should not be called a strike."

It was learned, however, at the meeting that the car conductors and the motormen preferred to call their action a strike instead of a suspension of labor.

The system includes the Third Avenue line, the Forty-second Street crosstown line, and the red cars on the Broadway surface system. It could not be learned at the company's offices, Third Avenue and 129th Street, what the company would do in an attempt to break the strike. There was no violence yesterday following the discharge of the men, although police reserves were sent to the company's car barns at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street.

The announcement of a wage increase made by Vice President Sutherland yesterday was of from 1 to 4 cents an hour more over the increase announced last Wednesday. The increase will be general over all the lines of the company, including the line in Yonkers.

According to the new scale first-year men will receive 41 cents, second-year men 43 cents, third-year men 45 cents, four-year men 46 cents, five-to-nine years men 47 cents, ten-year men and over 49 cents. The working day will be ten hours.

The increase announced last Wednesday was 40 cents for men from one to three years, and 43 cents for three-year men and over. Prior to Wednesday the pay was 29 cents an hour for first-year men.

The increase will become effective as of Aug. 18.

It is believed the company will shortly apply for an increase in fares to meet the added increase of labor and material.

SHIPWORKERS WANT A DOLLAR AN HOUR

Skilled Employes Present "Friendly Demands" to the Labor Adjustment Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Skilled workers in the shipbuilding industry of the country have presented "friendly demands" to the Labor Adjustment Board of the Shipping Board for an increase in wages to $1 an hour, double time for all overtime, Saturday half holidays throughout the year, and a 10 per cent. bonus for all night shop work. The present wage is approximately 75 cents an hour.

The demands were framed by representatives of the various crafts after conferences which began in Philadelphia and were continued in Washington with the Labor Adjustment Board. They grew out of the termination of the six months' period of settlement of the first dispute decided by the board, which involved Delaware workers. Its award stipulated that living conditions were to determine later readjustments.

Before passing on the wage question, the Labor Adjustment Board, composed of V. Evrit Marv, A. J. Berres, and L. A. Coolidge, will decide whether a country-wide basis shall be used in determining wage scales. The board today discussed the question of the country-wide basis, but adjourned without reaching any formal decision, it was said. Wage scales heretofore have been fixed on a basis of districts, comprising shipyards in a few States. All of these adjustments are of a months, and the last will terminate in October.

The men have an agreement with the board that wage questions shall be settled by negotiation. The present wages average $5.77 a day on the Pacific Coast and vearv from $5.80 to $6.50 elsewhere in the country. The increase would approximate 30 per cent.

Union leaders are said to be unanimous in desiring the establishment of a uniform national scale for members of their crafts.

William H. Rideing, Editor.

William H. Rideing, associate editor for the last thirty-seven years of The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., died Thursday at his home, 1,301 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass. Mr. Rideing, who was born in Liverpool, England, in 1853, came to this country when he was 19 years old, and began his literary career on The New York Tribune, later being connected with The New York Times, Springfield Republican, and Boston Journal. He had been associate editor of The Youth's Companion since 1881. He was managing editor of The North American Review from 1887 to 1899.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES J. CASEY, for more than twenty years with the ohn Casey Naval Stores, at Erie Basin, died Tuesday in St. Vincent's Hospital, Manhattan.

Former Assemblyman WILLIAM P. COURSON of Fredon, N. J., died yesterday in Newton, after a short illness. He was 63 years old. was President of the Sussex County Mutual Insurance Company.

ALEXANDER ROSENZWEIG, a Sergeant in the 8th Coast Artillery, N. Y. S. G., and connected with the National Worsted Mills, died Wednesday at the Fordham Hospital.

HENRY ERNEST WILSON, a member of the Latin department of the Boys' High School for more than fifteen years, died Thursday at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., aged 48 years.

JOHN H. FISHER, formerly owner of the Hudson Mills, died at his home, 127 West 183d Street.

Dr. THOMAS BRADLEY dentist, died Thursday at the Presbyterian Hospital. He lived at 405 Lenox Avenue.

CHARLES C. KOESTING of 720 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who was for thirty-five years head of a department in the store of James McCreery & Co., died Wednesday in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. LILLIAN STILSON PHILLIPS, formerly an actress, wife of Philip R. Phillips, musical conductor, died Thursday at her home, 278 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY C. KOEHLER, 63 years old, a retired conductor, who served thirty-two years on the Long Island Railroad, died Wednesday at his home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE B. CLAIR O'BRIEN, a teacher in Public School 156, Brooklyn, died Thursday at her home, 718 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

ABRAHAM VELLEMAN, 47 years old, died yesterday at his apartment, 880 Riverside Drive. Until his retirement, five years ago, he was a manufacturer of hats at 579 Broadway. He had lived in New York all his life.

Captain GEORGE WASHINGTON STUDWELL, 74 years old, of 96 Grace Church Street, Port Chester, N. Y., who operated a fleet of barges between Port Chester and New York City, died Thursday night in Stamford, Conn.

ROBERT I. KOHL, with the Adams Manufacturing Company, 31 East Thirty-second Street, died yesterday at his home, 350 Bedford Park Boulevard. He was 37 years old.

GEORGE J. KUCK, for twenty-two years in the restaurant business at 119th Street and Seventh Avenue, died Thursday night at the Bronxville Hospital. He was born in Germany forty-eight years ago. Mr. Kuck was a member of the Harlem Board of Commerce.

EDWIN C. TUTTLE of Westfield, N. J., employed by a New York firm as salesman, died yesterday in Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J. He was born in Bangor, Me.

CHARLES AMBROSE COBURN, for eighteen years with the American Railway Express Company, died yesterday in a sanitarium, after an illness of two years. His home was at 167 Beacon Street, Jersey City.

EDMUND A. VAUGHAN, 75 years old, died yesterday at his residence, 203 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., but had lived in New York City for sixty years.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Confirmed.

KOHLMAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kohlmar beg to announce the confirmation of their son Fred at Temple Gate of Hope, 1,400 St. Nicholas Av., at 10:30 A. M., Aug. 24.

Married.

ATKINS—GABE.—Miss Sadie Gabe was married to Louis Atkins, both of Brooklyn, Aug. 22, Dr. Rabinowitz officiating.

CRAIG—WILSON.—Noroton, Conn., Aug. 22, 1918, by Rev. Hiram Van Kirk, Eleanor Randall Wilson of Brooklyn, N. Y., to David Rankin Craig, U. S. N. R., of Boston, Mass.

Died.

AJELLO.—In this city, Aug. 23, 1918, Joseph, age 63 years. Time of funeral later. Remains lying in state at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

ANDERSON.—On Aug. 22, 1918, Mary Anderson, widow of James Milton, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M. Interment in Clinton Cemetery, Irvington, N. J., at the convenience of the family.

BADGER.—At Freeport, L. I., Aug. 23, Elizabeth Carman, wife of Horace E. Badger, and daughter of the late George W. Bergen of Brooklyn and Freeport, in her 79th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 194 Smith St., Freeport, L. I., Monday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BARDES.—Frederick T., on Aug. 22, 1918, husband of Margarite McBride and eldest son of late Frederick and Elizabeth S. Bardes. Funeral service Saturday, 8 P. M., at late residence, 42 De Sales Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

BENEDICT.—On Friday evening, Aug. 23, 1918, at her home, 150 West 13th St., after a long illness, Sarah E. Benedict, (nee Hatfield,) beloved wife of Charles A. Benedict and mother of Clarence H. Benedict.

BROCKMAN.—Henry J., suddenly at his residence, 1,831 80th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 25, 2 P. M., at his late residence. Interment Evergreen.

BRADLEY.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 21, Dr. Thomas Bradley, husband of Mary Swift Bradley. Funeral services at his late residence, 498 West End Av., on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, at 11:30 o'clock.

BUMFELD.—On Aug. 22, at Lakewood, N. J., Private Harry Bumfeld of Camp Vail, age 21. Funeral from the residence of his mother, Annie Bumfeld, at 9 Pinehurst Av., on Monday, Aug. 26, at 11 A. M. Interment at Washington Cemetery. Omit flowers.

COBURN.—On Aug. 23, Charles Ambrose, beloved husband of Mae Alford Coburn. Service at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway at 66th St., Monday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

COHEN.—Henry, Aug. 22, 1918, in his 82d year, beloved father of Morris, Emanuel, Abraham, Max, Florence and Mrs. William Freitag. Funeral from his late residence, 81 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

COSSLETT.—On Aug. 22, 1918, Thomas Morgan Cosslett. Services at Walter J. Williams's Funeral Parlors, 331 West 121st St., Sunday, 1:30 P. M. Gordon Lodge 173, Order of Sons of St. George, requested to attend.

DAVIDSON.—Died in France, in the service of his country, on Aug. 22, 1918, Ensign Delosier Davidson, U. S. N. R. F., in his 26th year, son of the late Edward Crawford Davidson and Marie A. Davidson of Elizabeth, N. J.

DECKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1918, at her Summer home, Windsor, Conn., Laura Orville, wife of the late David H. Decker of 47 West 40th St., New York City, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, Windsor, Conn., Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, Staten Island, on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

DONOHUE

MURRAY YIELDS TO TILDEN IN TENNIS BATTLE

TILDEN AND PELL REACH NET FINAL

Murray Bows to Cunning of Clay Court Champion in Straight Sets.

WESTERN EXPERT BEATEN

Hayes Disposed Of in Southampton Singles by Backhand Leader of Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 23. — William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia, stood to the forefront in the semi-final round of the invitation tennis tournament at the Meadow Club today, for it was the Quaker City contender who vanquished Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls in straight sets at 6—3, 6—3. The other final-round bracket went to Theodore Roosevelt Pell, who scored a victory over Walter T. Hayes, the last of Chicago's representatives in the tournament, at 6—2, 7—5. It was Hayes who put out the little Japanese Kumagae in yesterday's play, and it was therefore something of a surprise when he in turn fell before Pell.

The doubles also was advanced to the final-round brackets. In the upper half of the draw Tilden and Vincent Richards, national doubles champions, came through, and in the lower half the Chicago team of Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick were returned the victors.

Hayes and Burdick first defeated Kumagae and Harold Taylor in a second-round match at 6—2, 6—1, and later in the afternoon defeated Murray and Pell in a three-set encounter at 7—5, 2—6, 6—4. Tilden and Richards earned their first victory of the day over Conrad B. Doyle and Lieutenant William F. Horrell with the score of 6—3, 6—4, and in the semi-final round defeated Harold Throckmorton and Walter Merrill Hall at 6—3, 6—4.

The match between Tilden and Murray was expected to be the one of the tournament, and in a measure it did live up to expectations, but Murray was far from being in condition to withstand the driving attack that Tilden kept up through two sets. Murray was not 50 per cent. as strong as he was two years ago, or even last year. Many of the shots so characteristic of his play were faulty. There was not one time during the contest when he succeeded in getting a half volley shot over the net, and he was weak on the low full volley. In the doubles encounter, with Pell as his partner, Murray was beginning to find himself.

Tilden was a revelation. He possessed everything in the way of shot-making, and to have beaten him Murray would have had to possess all of the fire and dash of his game of two years ago. The Philadelphian crowded the net continually, cutting off Murray's drives with crisp volleys that defied return. Murray tried heroically to stem the tide of defeat, but his game was not sharp enough to hold the aggressive Tilden at bay.

Murray's game is founded on a net attack, but he could not play in his accustomed position with any sense of security, because he sacrificed everything to get to the barrier, leaving his court open for passing shots which were almost inevitable because of his own softened drives.

In the first set Murray had a lead of 3—1 on games, but Tilden quickly recovered himself, and after that raced through five games for the set, Murray during that time getting only six points. After the opening clash it was evident that Murray could not hope to stand against the brilliant and steady play by Tilden.

Pell's victory over Hayes showed the former at his best. For some strange reason Pell, without much practice, has been able to attain a profiolency that is comparable only with his play of 1914. With all of his shots working well he proved a powerful opponent for the conqueror of Kumagae, sweeping through the first set at 6—2. He was the personification of steadiness and with it there was a sparkling quality to his work that made him well nigh invincible.

In the second set Hayes proved a stronger rival and carried the contest along at a merry clip before he was defeated. Pell was within a point of winning the match at 6—4, but Hayes succeeded in eventually winning the game to bring the set to deuce. Hayes, however, was unable to make his own service good for the vantage game, and lost the final game on Pell's service.

The summaries:

Men's Invitation Singles.—Semi-Final Round —Theodore Roosevelt Pell defeated Walter T. Hayes, 6—2, 7—5; William T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Robert Lindley Murray, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Invitation Doubles.—Second Round— William T. Tilden, 2d, and Vincent Richards defeated Conrad B. Doyle and Lieutenant W. F. Horrell, 6—3, 6—4; Harold A. Throckmorton and Walter Merrill Hall defeated Seiichiro Koshio and Gerald Emerson, 6—3, 6—3; Walter T. Hayes and Ralph Burdick defeated Ichiya Kumagae and Harold L. Taylor, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Lindley Murray and Theodore R. Pell defeated Henry B. O'Boyle and Alex Rice, 6—2, 6—4. Semi-Final Round—Hayes and Burdick defeated Murray and Pell, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; Tilden and Richards defeated Throckmorton and Hall, 6—3, 6—4.

ACCIDENTS SPOIL GETAWAY.

Poughkeepsie Grand Circuit Races Marred by Falls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.— Two accidents marred the getaway day at the Poughkeepsie Grand Circuit meeting. In the first heat of the 2:08 trot Gentry C., driven by Geers, caught his hoof in a boot coming down the home stretch, throwing Geers out. The sulky wheel of Opera Express ran over the fallen driver and Fleming was also thrown out, while Belle Stanford collided with Fleming's sulky and Halstead was thrown. All the drivers and horses escaped injury.

Kelly de Forest won the heat, but Opera Express took the next two and the race, beating Lord Stout by a head in the final heat.

The second accident came in the third heat of the 2:20 trot, when Anna Maloney caught her foot in a boot in the home stretch, throwing Deveson. He also escaped injury.

The surprise of the day occurred in the free-for-all trot, when Lu Princeton defeated St. Frisco. The Geers horse won the first heat handily in 2:03¾, but went to a break on the first turn in the second heat. Lu Princeton also made a break, but caught quickly and St. Frisco could never reach him. The time was again 2:03¾. Lu Princeton won the third heat by a neck in 2:05.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs. Bright Lights, 107 pounds; Youneed, 107; Dottie Vandiver, 114; Syrdarya, 107; Triomphant, (imp.,) 112; Cavalryman, 106; Mahony, 107; Wyndover, 112; Fair and Square, 107; Bank Note, (imp.,) 117; *Thistledon, 97; Toto, 112; St. Quentin, 107; Polly, 103; Aunt Dinah, 110; Wisest Fool, 107.

SECOND RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, about two miles. Bet, 148 pounds; The Brook, (imp.,) 155; Weldship, 162; St. Charicote, 158.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs. Dunboyne, 130 pounds; Cerinus, 112; Lady Rosebud, 116; Hurricane, 112; Cirrus, 112; Mormon, 115; Uncle White, 115; Hannibal, 130; War Pennant, 112; War Marvel, (imp.,) 115; Sweep On, 127; Herodias, (imp.,) 109.

FOURTH RACE.—The Merchants and Citizens, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and three-sixteenths. Cudgel, 132 pounds; Eyelid, 102; Midway, 104; Hollister, (imp.,) 110; Bondage, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile. *Elderken, 96 pounds; *Miss Kruter, 100; *Feu d'Artifice, (imp.,) 90; Benevolent, (imp.,) 110; *Onward, 99; Pleasant Dreams, 105; Star Ben, 108; Ben Hampson, 110; Boxer, 110; Chillum, (imp.,) 110; Garbage, 120; Princeps, 108; Beckmate, 110; *Little Cottage, 103; Rose of Autumn, 97; Sandman II., 114; *Woodthrush, 99; *Land Lubber, (imp.,) 101; *Broom Peddler, 101; Pullux, 110; Starry Banner, 102; Manganese, 110; Lazy Lou, 106; *Wingold, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, 3-year-olds, six furlongs. Alf Zezina, 115 pounds; Biscuit Tortoni, (imp.,) 110; Pasamena, (imp.,) 110; Cola, (imp.,) 110; Tenona Bon, (imp.,) 115; St. Sebastian, (imp.,) 115; Bright Angel, (imp.,) 110.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, cool; track fast.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
(Eleven Innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
Brooklyn at St. Louis
(Game Played Thursday.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	69	47	.595
Cleveland	67	51	.568
Washington	64	54	.542
New York	55	56	.495
Chicago	56	59	.487
St. Louis	54	60	.474
Detroit	49	65	.430
Philadelphia	47	69	.405

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	76	40	.655
New York	65	50	.565
Pittsburgh	62	54	.534
Cincinnati	59	56	.513
Brooklyn	53	62	.461
Philadelphia	49	64	.424
Boston	49	66	.426
St. Louis	50	71	.413

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.

CUBS NEED TWO VICTORIES.

Pair of Triumphs Will Give Chicago League Pennant.

Secretary of War Baker yesterday received the communication from the National Commission requesting that the work or fight order be extended until Sept. 15, so far as they affect the baseball players who will participate in the world's series. It was learned officially at Washington that Secretary Baker will recommend to General Crowder that the request be granted. Official notification is expected from General Crowder today.

There is now no doubt that the Chicago Cubs will win the pannant in the National League. They have only two more games to win in order to make their victory over the Giants a mathematical certainty. The Giants have eleven games more to play, including the double-header on Labor Day. Chicago has fourteen more games to play. The Cubs now have a lead of ten and a half games on the Giants, and even if New York should win all their remaining eleven games, which is not at all likely, Chicago would have to win but two more games to clinch the flag.

The race is much closer in the American League, and it will be some days before the Red Sox lead over Cleveland is a certainty. Boston now has a lead of three games. They have won two more games and have lost four less than the Indians, as Cleveland is finishing up the season away from home and the Red Sox are playing out their schedule at home, there is only a slight possibility of Cleveland beating out Barrow's club.

President Johnson of the American League said in Chicago last night that the details for the series which were arranged at a special meeting of the National Commission at Cincinnati recently would probably be announced today. The games, according to the tentative plan, will begin on Sept. 4. The Chicago games may be played on Comiskey Park instead of at the North Side park of the Cubs, which has a seating capacity of only 16,500.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	3	0	2	0	3
Neale,lf	3	1	1	3	2
Roush,cf	4	1	1	4	0
S. Magee,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Griffith,rf	5	0	0	3	0
L. Magee,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Hlackbne,ss	5	2	3	3	2
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3	0
Archer,c	1	1	1	0	0
Luque,p	4	1	2	0	1
Total	39	8	14	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	5	1	3	4	5
Fitzgerld,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Luderus,1b	3	1	0	0	0
Mussil lf	5	2	2	4	1
Cravath,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Pearce,2b	4	1	1	3	5
Adams,c	3	0	2	2	0
Pr'dergast,p	3	0	0	0	0
J. cobs,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	7	12	*26	13

*Two out when winning run scored.

Errors—Bancroft, Pearce.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Roush, L. Magee, Luque, Fitzgerald, Cravath. Three-base hits—Neale, Blackburne. Home run—Meusel. Stolen bases —Roush, (2,) Bancroft, Pearce, Adams, (2.) Sacrifice hits — S. Magee, Stock. Sacrifice flies—Roush, Pearce. Double play—Roush, L. Magee, and S. Magee. Left on bases— Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 9. First base on error— Cincinnati. Bases on balls—Off Luque, 5; Prendergast, 1. Hits—Off Prendergast, in 7 2-3 innings; Jacobs, 4 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Prendergast, 1. Struck out—By Luqu, 2; Prendergast, 1. Passed ball—Adams. Losing pitcher—Jacobs.

AT PITTSBURGH.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Herzog,2b	5	0	0	0	3
Taggart,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Chi db'ne,cf	2	1	0	6	0
Terry,ss	4	3	2	1	4
J.C.Smith,3b	3	0	1	0	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	0	10	0
Wagner,c	4	0	2	5	0
Rawlings,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Northrup,p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	5	5	27	12

PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Boone,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	0
Shaw,1b*	3	0	0	6	1
McK'nie,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Schmidt,c	2	0	0	4	2
W. Smith,c	1	0	0	2	0
Hill,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	0	3	27	11

Errors—Taggart, Carey, Cutshaw, 2; Shaw.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Leach. Three-base hit—Terry. Sacrifice hit—Northrup. Double play—Cutshaw, Shaw, and Boone. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Hill, 4. Struck out—By Hill, 3.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Leibold,lf	6	3	4	1	0
Murphy,2b	5	2	3	1	1
Gandil,1b	5	0	2	13	1
Collins,rf	6	0	1	2	0
Weaver,ss	5	0	2	2	8
Pinelli,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Jacobs,c	4	0	0	8	2
Shel'back,p	1	0	0	0	0
aSchalk	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	3	1	2	0	1
Total	46	6	14	33	14

PHILADELPHIA.(A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	6	0	2	3	0
Kopp,lf	5	1	0	2	0
Acosta,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Burns,1b	5	0	3	12	0
Gardner,3b	5	0	1	1	2
McAvoy,c	4	1	2	5	1
Dykes,2b	3	1	2	2	5
Dugan,ss	5	0	0	4	7
Johnson,p	3	1	1	0	1
bPerkins	1	0	0	0	0
Perry,p	0	0	0	0	0
cOldring	1	0	0	0	0
Total	43	5	15	33	16

a Batted for Shellenback in fourth.

b Batted for Johnson in eighth.

c Batted for Perry in eleventh.

Errors—Dykes, Dugan, 2.

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Leibold, Burns. Three-base hits—Murphy, Acosta, Dykes. Stolen bases—Leibold, 2; Burns, Good, Gardner. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Dykes. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors —Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shellenback, 2; Jonnson, 2; Perry, 1. Hits—Off Shellenback, 6 in 3 innings; Danforth, 7 in 8; Johnson, 9 in 8; Perry, 5 in 3. Struck out—By Danforth, 6; Johnson, 2; Perry 2. Passed ball—Jacobs. Winning pitcher—Danforth. Losing pitcher—Perry.

Ten Thousand Boys in Games.

Ten thousand boys will compete in the elimination games in the fifty parks and playgrounds of Manhattan this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, preliminary to the athletic championships of the playgrounds to be held Labor Day. The first five boys in each of the eight events will be eligible to compete in the finals at Chelsea Park on Labor Day.

International League.

Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Binghamton, 6; Newark, 4.
Toronto, 8; Rochester, 1.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2 games; first game 1:30 P. M. New York Yankees vs. Detroit. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS BID CHICAGO SAD, TEARFUL ADIEU

Causey Explodes in Ninth and Cubs Snatch Victory by 3 to 2 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Cecil Causey weakened in the ninth inning of today's game and the Cubs rushed two runs over the plate, giving them a 3 to 2 victory over the Giants in the last game of the year between these teams. For eight innings Causey got by rather nicely, though only sharp fielding behind him pulled him out of one or two tight places.

When the Cubs went to bat in the ninth and the Giants apparently had the game sewed up, Causey blew it away in short order. Phil Douglas hurled eight innings of the fray for the Cubs, retiring in favor of a pinch hitter in the Cubs' half of that frame, and Speed Martin worked the last inning for Mitchell's men. Rain fell intermittently throughout the pastime.

The Giants were the first to score, a scratch hit by George Burns starting them on their way to two runs in the sixth inning. Young followed Burns's hit by drawing a pass and Kauff slugged the ball down the left field foul line for two bases, scoring both men.

The Cubs pushed a run over the plate in their half of the same inning. After Douglas had been retired Flack doubled to left and went to third when Burns made a wild peg to head him off at the far corner. Hollocher then hoisted a sacrifice fly to Kauff, and Flack beat Benny's perfect throw to the plate by inches.

The score remained unchanged until the Cubs' half of the ninth, when Causey, who had allowed only five scattered hits, suddenly lost his grip. He hit Merkle with a pitched ball and Pick singled to right. A single to left by Charlie Deal filled the bases, and O'Farrel rapped a double to right centre, scoring Merkle and Pick.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	3	1	2	4	1
Hollocher,ss	3	0	0	3	6
Mann,lf	3	0	1	0	2
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle,1b	3	1	1	12	0
Pick,2b	3	1	1	3	4
Deal,3b	4	0	1	1	3
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	1	3
Douglas,p	2	0	0	1	2
aBarber	1	0	1	0	0
Martin,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	8	27	21

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Young,rf	2	1	0	2	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	0	2	1	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	1	1	4
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	0	0
Kirke,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Reriden,c	3	0	1	3	0
Causey,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	31	2	9*	24	12

*None out when winning run scored.

a Batted for Douglas in eighth.

Errors—O'Farrell, Doyle.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Doyle, Kauff, Flack, O'Farrell. Stolen base—Mann. Sacrifice hit—Flack. Sacrifice fly—Hollocher. Double plays—Douglas and Merkle; Fletcher, Doyle, and Kirke; Pick and Merkle. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 5. First on errors—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Douglas, 3; Causey, 1. Hits—Off Douglas, 7 in 8 innings; Martin, 1 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Causey, (Mann, Merkle.) Struck out—By Causey, 3; Douglas, 1.

STRUNK'S RUN WINS GAME.

Severeid's Error Enables Red Sox to Beat Browns, 6 to 5.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—With two out in the last of the ninth, Strunk on second and Ruth on first, these two players worked a double steal and Strunk scored with the winning run, 6 to 5, on Catcher Severeid's poor throw to Malsel. These gave Boston two out of the three games played so far in this series against St. Louis.

The score:

BOSTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	5	1	3	2	0
Shean,2b	4	1	3	3	5
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	1	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	1	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	1	11	2
Scott,ss	3	0	1	3	4
Coffey,3b	3	1	1	1	1
Cochr'n,3b	1	0	0	0	0
Agnew,c	3	1	1	3	0
Jones,p	4	1	2	2	3
Total	35	6	13	27	16

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tobin,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Maisel,3b	3	1	0	3	0
Sisler,1b	3	1	2	6	0
Demmitt,rf	4	1	2	4	0
Hendryx,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Gedeon,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Austin,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Severeid,c	4	2	2	7	0
Wright,p	1	0	0	0	1
Houck,p	2	1	2	1	1
Total	33	5	8*	26	11

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Agnew, Gedeon, Severeid.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—5
Boston	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1—6

Two-base hits—Severeid, McInnis, Jones. Stolen bases—Severeid, Strunk, Ruth, Demmitt. Sacrifice hit—Scott. Sacrifice flies—Tobin, Strunk. Double play—Jones, Shean and McInnis. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 1; Houck, 2; Jones, 3. Hits—Off Wright, 6 in 3-3 innings; Houck, 2 in 5. Struck out—By Wright, 1; Houck, 2; Jones, 3. Wild pitch—Houck, 1. Losing pitcher—Houck.

AT WASHINGTON.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beacher,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	3	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	1	3	0
Wood,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	9	2
Turner,2b	4	1	0	1	4
Evans,3b	3	1	2	1	3
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	5	2
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	2	0
aGraney	0	1	0	0	0
Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	6	6	27	13

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	2
Judge,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Milan,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schulte,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	2	5
Ainsmith,c	4	1	1	5	4
Ayers,p	2	0	0	1	0
Matteson,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	9	27	17

a Batted for Coveleskie in seventh.

b Batted for Matteson in ninth.

Errors—Shanks, Lavan, Ainsmith.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Foster, Speaker. Three-base hit—Evans. Stolen bases—Shanks, Milan, Johnson, Evans. Sacrifice hits—Ayers, Coveleskie, Chapman. Double plays—Foster, Lavan and Judge; Evans, Turner and Johnston. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 7. First on error—Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Ayers, 3; Coveleskie, 2; Matteson, 1. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 9 in 7 innings; Enzmann, 0 in 2; Ayers, 4 in 7; Matteson, 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Ayers, (O'Neill and Graney.) Struck out—By Ayers, 3; Coveleskie, 3; Enzmann, 2. Losing pitcher—Matteson. Winning pitcher—Coveleskie.

GOOD NET SCORE BY HODGES

Plays Best Golf at Advertising Men's Tourney at Baltusrol.

Those affiliated with the Metropolitan Advertising Golf Association competed in a variety of events at the Baltusrol Golf Club yesterday. About fifty-five members were on hand. The low gross prize in the morning was won by A. C. Perry with a score of 82. There were two net prizes, the first being won by Victor Whitlock, 96, 18—78, and the second by F. S. Newberry, 99, 20—79. Whitlock also won the War Savings Stamp competition with the same score.

In the afternoon the gross prize went to G. B. Martin with 86. M. Saunders won the first net with 99, 22—77, and S. C. Stevens finished second with 98, 18—80. Saunders also won the War Savings stamp competition in the afternoon. There was an all-day selected score event, eighteen out of the best thirty-six holes to count. This resulted in a tie between Don Parker and H. Y. Barrow, both returning 82.

The best selected net was won by G. T. Hodges, 84, 10—74. S. C. Stevens was second with 88, 12—76. Hodges and T. McIlroy were first in the four-ball competition, 82, 14—68. In the putting contest a tie resulted between G. B. Martin and D. L. Hedges, with 30.

Golf Cup to Tewksbury.

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 23.— Paul Tewksbury today won permanent possession of the General Charles H. Taylor Trophy by defeating Eddie Lowery in the final round of the Boston Press Club golf tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club by 4 up and 3 to play. It was Tewksbury's third successive victory in the annual competition.

Howard Shades Smith.

Johnny Howard, who patrols a beat in Bayonne sometimes and at others follows the profession of fighting, last night shaded Jeff Smith, a former leading middleweight, in an eight-round bout at the Jersey City Baseball Park. Howard forced most of the fighting, and pleased the greater part of the crowd.

SUNNY SLOPE GETS DECISION BY A NOD

Loftus, Back in Saddle, Fails to Justify the Hopes of Naturalist's Backers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—With many of the turf stars reserved for the big events scheduled for tomorrow Jockey Johnny Loftus was the centre of interest at the race track today. This lad has just been reinstated by A. K. Macomber, to whom he is under contract, and when he made his first appearance since the Belmont meeting he was greeted with cheers that lasted throughout the parade. Loftus was mounted on J. E. Widener's Naturalist, the top weight in the Sagamore Handicap, and it was not until the end of the stand that he realized the continuous applause was meant for him. He lifted his cap then in acknowledgment of the unusual tribute, while many took the incident as a hunch and hurried to place a wager on Naturalist.

The confidence in Loftus was misplaced on this occasion, though it was a piece of ill-luck that cost him the race. Fairy Wand had set a terrific pace, with Naturalist following until the turn. There Loftus made his move, and just as Naturalist looked all over a winner, the horse swerved, and it was all the jockey could do to keep him from crashing through the fence. William Martin's Sunny Slope, the favorite, was three lengths back of Naturalist, but when the latter dropped out of contention, Sunny Slope came with a rush, and got up in time to beat the tiring Fairy Wand by a head.

Those who pinned their faith to Loftus were rewarded in the next race when his horsemanship roused Little Nearer to better speed than he has shown this season, the old horse coming away in the stretch to win by a length from Conduit over the distance of a mile and five-sixteenths. There might have been a different result but for N. K. Beal being put on the fence by Tokay when racing head and head in the back stretch. The foul was so palpable that Sande, who rode Tokay, was suspended for four days.

Little Nearer's time of 2:10 smashed to smithereens the track record of 2:13 4-5, made by Delhi in 1904, and is only two-fifths of a second slower than the American record standing to the credit of James R. Keene's Elliott. A warm day contributed to the further demolition of records, Harry Payne Whitney's Pigeon Wing beginning the attack on time by running five furlongs in 57 4-5, and wiping out the mark of 58 2-5, made by Eternal a week ago. W. R. Coe's handsome sprinter showed his best form in the second race at six furlongs, when he carried, 140 pounds and, after being badly hampered at the start, came on pluckily in the stretch to win by a length from Old Koenig in 1:10 2-5. This put Polymelian back on the record tables, as the time equaled that of Jyniet, made yesterday. In winning the Sagamore Sunny Slope also made remarkable time, turning the mile in 1.36 2-5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year old fillies, non-winners of two races, purse $884.16; five furlongs. Time—0:57 4-5.

Pigeon Wing, H. P. Whitney's br. f., 115 pounds, by Hamburg-Dovelet, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out. (F. Robinson).....1½

Ophelia, Mrs. J. E. Davis's b. f., 115, by Senseless-Ghent Azelea, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5. (G. Walla).....2

Polygon, W. R. Coe's b. f., 115, by Polymelus-Ste Claire II., 7 to 10, third. (L. McAtee).....3

Colinella, Sweet Briar, My Friend, and Rose Leaves also ran. Uncle's Lassie, Ambassador III., Minuet, Sneleika, Duchess Lace, and Miss Rooney scratched.

SECOND RACE. — Luzerno Highweight Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $884.16 added; six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

Polymelian, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 4 years, 140 pounds, by Polymelus-Pasquita, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even. (L. McAtee).....1

Old Koenig, Beverwick Stable's b. h., 5, 137, by Golden Maxim-Masthead, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5. (G. Byrne).....2½

George Starr, Wilfred Viau's br. g., 3, 122, by Jack Atkin-Africa, even money third. (C. Kummer).....3

Arnold, Crank, Panaman, Top o' Th' Morning, Walnut Hall, *Bachelor's Bliss, Tea Caddy, Everest, *Mancha, Douglas S., Chief Lally, Basil, Trophy, and Uhlma Brule also ran. Flags, Lr. Johnson, Regal Lodge, Wise Man, and L'Infirmiere scratched.

*Coupled as J. Lumsden entry.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds, selling, purse $884.17; one mile. Time—1:37 2-5.

Goldfag, E. B. Jancock's b. f., 104 pounds, by Flint Rock-Golden View, 6 to 1, 7 to 5, and 1 to 2. (G. Preece, Jr.).....1

Peerless One, E. B. McLean's br. c., 110, by Ballot-Peerless Lass, Carroll II., even and 2 to 5. (H. Lunsford).....2½

Bolster, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 114, by Marco-Fermia, out for third. (L. McAtee).....3

L'Infirmiere and Mr. Ned also ran. Woodthrush and Shanballymore scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sagamore Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,284.17 added; one mile. Time—1:38 2-5.

Bunny Blood, William Martin's ch. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Astronomer-Nevawa, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (J. Callahan).....1½

Fairy Wand, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 4, 100, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (W. Midgley, Jr.).....2

Naturalist, J. E. Widener's br. g., 4, 122, by Rabelais-Nature, 7 to 10, third, (J. Loftus).....3

Tom McTaggart

COMMODITIES PRICES.

More Changes Shown in the Past Week Than for Some Time.

Local commodities prices varied more this week than for some time, and, according to Dun's list, showed a total of sixty changes. Of these thirty-three were advances, compared with twenty increases, in a total of forty revisions, last week. One of the features was the comparatively small number of fluctuations in the foodstuffs.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 pounds	$12.25	$12.50	$14.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.08½	.08½	.09½
Coffee, No. 3 Santos, lb.	.11¾	.11¾	.10¾
Coffee, No. 4 Santos, pound	.11¾	.11¾	.10¾
Sand. br. sheet., yd.	.20½	.28	.16
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64-60	.15½	.15¼	.10¾
Sheet., 4-4 Standard	.18½	.18½	.12½
Cheese, W. m., fr., lb.	.25½	.26	.23½
Eggs, West. 1sts, doz.	.43	.41	.40
Apples, evap., ch., lb.	.14¾	.14¾	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dr., lb.	.12	.12	.10¾
Prunes, 30-40, Cal., lb	.16	.15¾	.11¾
Raisins, lb.		.10½	.08
Flour, Sp., 196 lbs.	*11.05	*11.18	.....
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	2.36½	2.36½	2.32
Corn, No. 3, K. D., bushel	1.98¾	1.99¾	2.07
Oats, No. 3 white, bushel	.80½	.79	.75¾
Hay, prime tim., 100 pounds	1.70	1.70	1.20
Hides, Chi. pk., No. 1, pound	.30	.30	.34
Hides, Chi. nat., lb.	.28	.28	.33½
Leather, hem. sole, lb	.43	.43	.....
Leather, union backs, pound	.73	.73	.75
Iron, Pig N. No. 2, Pitts., ton	34.40	34.40	53.00
Steel bll., Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	80.00
Cop., lake, N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.25½
Cop., elec., N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.27
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.08	.08	.10½
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.88	.90	.62½
Petrol., ref., gal.	.17½	.17	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	10.00	10.00	8.25
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	18.25	18.00	17.50
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	11.25	11.50	7.75
Lard, Midwest., 100 lbs.	26.85	26.75	23.10
Short ribs, loose, 100 pounds	24.00	24.25	23.35
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	47.00	47.00	44.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.08
Rub., up-riv. Para, lb	.68	.68	.69
Sugar, fine gran., 100 pounds	7.50	7.50	8.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.30	.30	.26
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.24
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	4.50	3.25
Wool, aver. 100, Phil., pound	.728	.728	.781

*Government basis.

There was a slight excess of declines in the foodstuffs this week, in spite of the upward trend of the general list. Spring 100 per cent. flour was off a little here, but the Winter grade showed no change. Bacon went up here, but hams were steady at the recent level. At Chicago live sheep and short ribs showed the only declines in the provisions market. Mess pork and live beef did not change, but advances were recorded by live hogs and Middle Western lard.

Advances were general in the dairy products. The better grades of butter and the best cheese advanced, while fancy nearby eggs moved up another 4 cents a dozen to a figure 12 cents a dozen higher than at this time last year. The best Western eggs also advanced. They went up 2 cents a dozen and are now 3 cents above the corresponding 1917 figure. Choice marrow and choice red kidney beans were lower in the vegetable list, as were onions. Rutabagas turnips advanced to a price per barrel that is four times as high as last year's. Potatoes did not change for the first time in many weeks. No changes in the fresh fruits in the list were seen, while the dried ones showed only a drop in citron and a rise in prunes.

No. 4 Santos coffee went up again, but No. 7 Rio was unchanged. The listed teas did not fluctuate, but in the spices declines of the week were shown by mace and by black and white Singapore peppers. Corn and rye supplied the declines in the grains list, offsetting advances in malt and oats. Tallow advanced. Common Hudson River brick declined.

Eight of the fifteen listed changes in the drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were advances. About the only feature was the drop of $10 a barrel in the price of Norwegian cod liver oil. The new price is $125 a barrel, compared with $115 at this time in 1917. In the paints, higher prices were quoted on American lithange, American red lead, dry white lead, and white lead in oil. The paper list contained a rise in M. F. book stock and declines in chip and straw boards.

For the first time in a long while neither advances nor declines were shown in the hide and leather lists, due, probably, to recent Government price-fixing activities in those fields. The revisions in the metals list consisted solely of a decline in tin and rises in spelter and ordinary antimony. The week's activities in the naval stores brought forth the highest rosin and turpentine, the price of the latter recovering after a steady drop that lasted through several weeks.

The combination of a quiet market and less bullish news from abroad resulted in only a few changes in the standard weights of burlaps here. With the busy season at hand, however, a recovery is looked for almost at once. Further revising by the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board resulted in the adjustment of some more prices on cotton goods during the week. Among them were wide and bleached sheetings, medium sheetings, and brown drills.

Must Obtain Licenses for Export.

A long list of commodities which will hereafter be considered by the War Trade Board for exportation to Holland and Denmark proper, exclusive of their colonies, was made public yesterday, including automobiles, various drugs, cutlery, and numerous other articles. The announcement stated that these would "now" be considered for export, and through a typographical error, it appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the list would "not" be considered. Exporters of these commodities must obtain export licenses for shipments from the War Trade Board.

Dry Goods Trade Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—Marshall Field & Company, in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

Shipments of dry goods for the week were very much in excess of the same period of 1917. Road sales for immediate delivery were larger than for the same week a year ago. Few lines are being offered for Spring delivery, and slightly fewer customers were in the market compared with the current week a year ago. Collections continue good.

Auctions.

Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers, 1518-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, Mar. Term, 1918, No. 2673.

200 TONS of PAPER
200 TONS of PAPER PULP

the Stock of

The Nassau Mills

At Buck Run, Chester Co., Penna., Thursday, August 29, 1918, at 11 A. M., on the premises.

The sale comprises about 200 tons of Manila, Hanging, News, Tube and Cheviot Paper and Miscellaneous Paper Stock; also about 200 tons of Ground Wood and Swedish Sulphite Pulp, Scales, Trucks, Office Furniture, etc.

By order of C. J. Mitchell, Assignee. Tustin & Wesley, Esqs., Attys. for Assignee, 1420 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogues mailed upon application to SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & CO., 1518-21 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on approvals. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER COLLARS Wanted.—Open for 500 small size, suitable for children's coats. Gramercy 6518.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Brown, navy, plum, F. & H. or botany. Mad. Sq. 7425.

BROADCLOTH Wanted in white Botany F. & H. or similar. Gramercy 2965.

COATS Wanted.—Job ladies' and children's coats for cash; quantities only. Excelsior Co., 116 West 32d St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity white, flesh, and black. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th St.

CRYSTAL CORD CLOTH Wanted for spot cash; also American poplin and American velours 0360 in colors. Blaustein, Leifer & Baum. Madison Square 5193.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on new models in satin, jersey, tricolette and party dresses; samples 9 to 12 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on charmeuse and serge dresses, chicken models; first-class labor considered only. 30-32 West 24th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy styles, serge and satin dresses. Call with samples Saturday and Monday, 279 6th Av., fifth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Oakum for better kind satin dresses; large orders placed on right style; must bring samples. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satin jerseys and serge dresses. Spiro-Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for lot of satin dresses. Call 15 West 30th, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins, serges, jerseys; any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 6154.

JERSEY Wanted.—Keystone, 1988 heather, all shades. Harry Kitzinger & Co. Greeley 2030.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted for cash, all colors, any quantity. Farragut 3093.

KERSEY Wanted.—Juilliard's 2002 in brown and black or exchange for green and burgundy. Weinstein Bros., Gramercy 141.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salts Peco plush and Dobson's 864, for cash. 5720 Farragut. Ask for Mr. Birn.

PLUSH Wanted.—4040 or Peerless plush. Call Gramercy 6694.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for large quantity 774 and 767 tan, gray, copen; must be cheap. Dublin, Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 11433, 104, W. F. X., 7120, Stuyvesant 3828.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54287 navy. Phone Gramercy 4739.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 navy; also brown and green poplin, cheap. Gramercy 6674.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 94, navy; can use 50 pieces, for cash. Chelsea 6549.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Shaw 1150, all shades. Gramercy 2354.

UNDERWEAR Wanted.—Crepe de chine and wash satins; open for large quantities for cash. W. A., 222 Times Downtown.

VELOURS Wanted.—K. 544-11050, American poplins, broadcloths; any quantity. Merit Company, Greeley 1121.

WOOL JERSEY wanted in taupe, khaki, tan, etc.; will pay cash. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 W. 31st.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTORS.—Sub-manufacturer of skirts is open for jobber or manufacturer that can supply work in quantity. Tip Top Skirt Co., 19 West 21st.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS.—For immediate delivery; also jobs. Wechsler, 279 5th Ave.

COATS.—300 snappy Fall coats, assorted sizes; big sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—See our newest jersey dresses; also our all-wool French serge specials, $8.90. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Georgette and satin; high-grade merchandise at a price. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th St.

DRESSES.—300 beautiful satin dresses; sacrifice; $6.75 and $8.75. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. taupe, burgundy, green, $3.60; yalama, botany 5935, $3.40. Madison Square 1520.

JERSEY.—Will exchange taupe burgundy and khaki wool jersey for navy. Murray Hill 2833.

JERSEY WOOL.—Will sell Beige or exchange for other shades. Farragut 8093.

KERSEYS.—Juilliards 110, $3.40; botany broadcloth, taupe, brown, $3.35. Madison Square 1520.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 2965.

SERGES.—0609, 0907, 4002, navy; very cheap. Progress, 1,133 Broadway, Chelsea 6549.

SERGES.—4060, 4061, 4059; below mill price. Call Gram. 4787.

SILVERTONES.—Taupe, brown, $4; green, $3.90; Holden Leonard taupe, burgundy, $4.20. Madison Square 1520.

SUITS.—Broadcloth, poplins, and serges; new models at a low price. J Lesser, 47 W. 34th St.

VELOUR.—American heavy weight velour, 13009, 11050, $3.65; F. & H. botany broadcloth, $3.35 net cash. Chelsea 8839.

VELOURS.—American 13046 green, $3.15; Stevens 3004 green, $3.15; F. & H. taupe, $3.35. Madison Square 1520.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch juilliards, quality 660, cheap. Madison Square 9657.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted for crepe de chine and georgette silk waists; will make arrangement for one year to give 100 dozen work every week; only those making good, clean work need apply; can be interviewed at McAlpin Hotel Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26 and 27, any evenings. M. L. Goldich, 1 035 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Allied Industries.

GILLETTE RAZOR BLADES Wanted.—Any quantity. Farragut 9060.

SEWING MACHINES AND MOTORS Wanted.—1,000 machines. Address J. Weinberg, 128 West 30th St.

Help Wanted.

TEXTILES.—Wanted, a man, draft exempt, thoroughly acquainted with the production and manufacture of textiles of this country, especially cotton goods, yarns, and knit goods; we prefer a man with experience in cotton converting and sample work; good position for the right party in large concern; state full details and complete record. A 696 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Largest children's wash dress house open to accept application for side line; state commission basis; state territories. B 321 Times.

Situations Wanted.

CHINA AND MANCHURIA Wanted. — Established house seeks suitable representation of American manufacturers. Call or write Korpit American Trading Corporation, 277 Broadway, New York City.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Coal Situation.

The danger of a serious shortage of household coal in this part of the country has become quite remote, Seward's Weekly will say today, because of the successful efforts to increase output and control distribution. Though there is still a vast accumulation of unfilled orders, these represent rather the approximate requirements of consumers from now to next April than any immediate needs. In the bituminous trade there is a fair supply of ordinary steam coal, but a shortage of the best grades of high and low volatile coal. Apparently the mines cannot turn out these special grades in sufficient quantities to meet all the ordinary and war requirements.

Woolens Nearly at Standstill.

Business in men's wear fabrics for next Spring is very nearly at a standstill. Now and then a mill may have a few pieces of cloth made from wool already on hand to offer to customers, and here and there resales of odd lots of fabrics from second hands may occur, but outside of such isolated cases very little business is being done. Those clothing manufacturers in need of goods for next Spring are, therefore, dependent on the efficiency of their buyers' methods of scouring the markets for whatever occasional offerings may be obtained.

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Spring Shoe Business Develops.

A good deal of interest is developing in shoes for next Spring, and, according to reports from local representatives of New England factories, already quite some business has been placed. With the great conservatism manifested in all quarters in the matter of styles, retailers are not averse to early ordering, and quite a few road men are now out in their territories with Spring sample lines. It is said also that retail stocks the country over are rather low, and that there is still an active demand for Fall and Winter goods.

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Gray Goods Buying Continues.

There was continued activity in the local market for gray goods yesterday, with interest broadening out into several constructions which have been more or less inactive up to now. Among the sheetings sold from first hands for September and October deliveries at Government prices were 36-inch 48 squares and 36-inch 48-40s. Sateens were fairly active, chiefly 38-inch 64-88s and 39-inch 64-104s for delivery in August and September. Among printcloths 38½-inch 44-40s were in demand. There was also some business in bandage cloths, 36-inch 32-28s figuring most prominently. From second hands there was considerable activity in printcloths for September and October delivery. The leading constructions in this business were 39-inch 68-72s at 19 cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 16¼ cents, and 39-inch 80 squares at 23 cents.

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Jersey Fabrics in Fall Lines.

Jersey fabrics, which one manufacturer of prominence in the local trade goes so far as to say are destined to replace serges as a staple weave, are very much in evidence among those lines of women's suits and dresses which are selling best for the Fall season. Wool, silk and silk fibre jerseys are all prominently displayed, and each is getting its full quota of orders. They seem to be most popular in dresses of a tailored and semi-fitting type designed for house, street or business wear. Pepper and salt effects, red, tan, green and blue mixtures, as well as solid shades of all these colors, are high in favor.

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Upper Leathers in Demand

There has been a substantial trade in upper leathers in the local market during the last few weeks, according to reports from authorities in this trade. They have been bought both for domestic use and for export. In black calfskins, the better grades of all weights and the low grades of the heavier weights have been quite active. Only the light weights in the low grades are comparatively neglected. In addition, these some slight price concessions to get business have been noted. In the others, however, prices have held firm around the levels which have prevailed for some time.

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Fabric Gloves Are Popular.

Fabric gloves for women are said to be selling, at retail as well as wholesale, in constantly increasing volume. Both silk and cotton lines are wanted in substantial quantities by retailers for immediate delivery to fill in stocks sadly depleted by a heavy Summer trade. Manufacturers, however, are not in position to make deliveries for some months to come. The supplies are in the hands of jobbers and distributers are not over plentiful. Large orders also are being placed for delivery next Winter and Spring, and the prospects are that those will be very busy seasons.

Fall Business in Men's Ties.

Fall business in men's ties is making good progress, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. Though the number of ties sold shows a slight decline from the record of this same period a year ago, the total in dollars and cents, due to the higher prices now prevailing, is considerably above that in 1917. There seems to be about the same ratio between bright and subdued shades selling this year as last, but they are selling in different quarters. The retailer with the exclusive trade is sticking to the more subdued designs and darker colors, and the store catering to workers is going in more for striking effects and bright colors than ever before.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; M. W. Meyer, coats, suits, waists; 1,170 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Schloss Bros. Co.; H. Schloss, woolens; 230 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; E. K. Miller, draperies; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pisitz D. G. Co.; J. Kadis, ladies' wear; 1,161 Broadway, York.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, furn. goods; 240 Church.

BOSTON—S. Vorenberg Co.; J. C. Harrison, coats, suits, children's wear; Brostell.

BOSTON—Shepard Norwell Co.; Miss M. E. Buckley, leather goods; 220 5th Av., Brostell.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; G. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; J. E. Edwards, laces, neckwear, vellings; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; J. S. Duncan, trimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

CHICAGO—C. Metz, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; Brostell.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pearce, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Geenen & Co.; B. Greene, coats, suits, skirts; 1,183 B'way.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; R. E. Bernard, mdse. manager, fashion division; 926 6th Av.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store; S. Perry, neckwear, vellings; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; J. D. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—William Taylor Son & Co.; B. C. Wingenbach, dry goods; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Emporium Cloak Co.; B. B. Givin, coats, suits, millinery; Majestic.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Kyag Co.; A. D. Hall, clothing, furnishing goods; Collingwood.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Imperial; A. Steinweg, coats, suits; Breslin.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Gross Brothers; G. E. Smith, men's clothing; 37 W. 26th; Longacre.

DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss L. Kaufman, corsets; 1,270 Broadway.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Frank D. G. Co.; C. A. Myers, domestics, linens, art goods; Imperial.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; D. C. Krauss, silks, velvets; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—C. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Prince George.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. R. Milliner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 1,150 Broadway.

NORFOLK, Va.—Altschul's; L. J. Joyner, cotton goods; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; C. Silverman, ready-to-wear; 1,138 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Goldman Bros.; M. D. Goldman, suitings; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Solomon Bibro Co.; Miss McGowan, furs; Wolcott.

JACKSON, Miss.—H. Johnson Co.; S. J. Johnson, dry goods; Webster.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jackson Hoyt Co.; A. B. Hoyt, women's ready-to-wear, men's clothing, millinery; Amsonia.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—M. J. McDonald Co.; M. J. McDonald, ready-to-wear; 1,115 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. M. C. Brownlee, millinery; Algonquin.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. W. Edwards & Son; J. Diamond, domestics, woolens; Wallick.

WINNIPEG—Hudson Bay Co.; N. D. McClellan, corsets, muslin underwear, waists; M. J. McLaughlin, dress goods, silks, domestics; 220 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SMITH BLANK BOOK CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Smith Blank Book Co., Inc., manufacturers of blank books at 75 Spring St., by the following creditors: James P. Devine, $500; Budd Furniture Co., $50, and James B. Stewart, $50. Liabilities are said to be about $130,000, and assets about $85,000.

RELIANCE NOVELTY CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Reliance Novelty Co., Inc., manufacturers of dolls and novelties at 149 Wooster St., by the following creditors: The Reimann Seabrey Co., Inc., $324; E. Ludwig & Co., $477, and Max Bernstein, $132. Liabilities are said to be about $8,000, and assets about $2,000.

A. GALAIF & FEINBERG BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Galaif, Jacob Feinberg and William Feinberg, trading and co-partners, trading as A. Galaif & Feinberg Bros., manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 6 and 8 West 20th St., by the following creditors: I. Leonard, $645; H. Schwartz, $200, and Henry J. Greenstein, $500. Judge Mayer appointed Fred W. Stelle receiver in $500 bond.

JOHN BOSCH, clerk, at 110 East 121st St., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,096, and assets of $246. Among the largest creditors are Henry Meyer, $475, and George Kastner & Co., $400.

ELIZ SELLS.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed by Ellis Sells, 19 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. Liabilities, $1,350.40; assets, $637.70.

LEWIS GOTTLIEB.—A petition of bankruptcy has been filed by Lewis Gottlieb, Huntington, N. Y. Liabilities, $23,745.62; assets, $22,187.67.

SCHEDULES.

WESTOVER CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., 45 Cedar Street and factory Byrdtown, Va., has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $35,860, of which $8,381 are secured claims, and assets of $11,415, the principal items of which are: Stock, $9,000; factory at Byrdtown, Va., $38,000, and raw material, $3,908. Among the largest creditors are Stacy C. Richmond, $5,000; Indian Creek Company, $2,500; Cherwood Brothers, $7,498, and W. S. B. Dyer, $2,901.

RECEIVERS

A. & I. GALAIF.—Judge Mayer has appointed Fred W. Stelle receiver for Abraham and Irving Galaif, copartners, trading as A. & I. Galaif, manufacturing cloaks and suits at 8 West Twentieth Street, in $2,500 bond.

ROSENBERG & PARKET.—Judge Mayer has appointed Emil Frankel receiver for Jacob Rosenberg and Charles Parket, trading as Rosenberg & Parket, furniture dealers, at 243 Division Street, in $500 bond. It is claimed that the firm owes merchandise creditors over $11,687.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Bradstreet's reports 179 failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 22, against 161 for the previous week and 216, 200, 206, 297 for the corresponding weeks in 1917 to 1914. The New England States had 23, Middle 25, Western 70, Northwestern 13, Southern 27, Far Western 21. Canada had 16, against 5 for the previous week. In the United States about 92 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 5.6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Nearlinen — British Manufacture — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE — SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

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At news stands, from 4:15 P. M., 2 cents a day; 12 cents a week. Tell the man to reserve a copy. Subscription $6.00 yearly. Two months' trial $1.00. WOMEN'S WEAR, 8 East 13th Street, New York.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Casini, Lemmi L., and Franco Mattee—
M. Perone & Co. $132.80
Drummond, Walter C., exr. A. Hagedorn 805.75
Ferguson, Samuel I.—C. J. Benisch et al. 270.90
Galvin, Chas. W.—C. Davidson 102.61
Greenfield, Freda, and Louis Friedman —People, &c. 500.00
Same—Same 500.00
Hughes, Benjamin 533.40
Halperin, Joseph—Durham Realty Corp. 809.61
Herbert, Michael and Thomas—People, &c. 100.00
Kemp, Wm. H.—Flashlight Battery Co., Inc. 181.04
Kevan, William—J. M. McCunn 1,303.13
Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.—Long Acre Electric Light and Power Co., costs 115.07
Mellor, John H.—Mosaic Tile Co. 377.15
Marine, Giovanni—G. Butta 115.76
Neuber, Walter J.—Richard Fitzpatrick Garage Co., Inc. 153.76
Regnis Construction Co.—Superior Seating Co. 243.81
Roye, Joaquin M.—Boers Bros. 1,525.20
Samarelli, Gaetano P.—S. Samarelli, costs 137.50
Shamy, Tawfik—W. J. Malhame et al. 1,092.97
Schiffman, Lena, (Women's Shop) —Fanny Rudd Co., Inc. 101.53
Welborne, Walter E., (Welborne & Co.) —Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co. 2,219.87
Wilson, Catharine, and Benjamin Green —People, &c. 300.00

In Bronx County.

Anthony Bldg. Corp.—F. Levy $1,214.77
Zamory, George—C. Hofinger et al. 457.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Forty-second St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av. Ry. Co.—S. Burel, March 15, 1918 ..... $900.00
Same—J. J. Burel, March 15, 1918 ..... 100.00
New York City-Interborough R. R. Co.—A. Boutecorvo, Dec. 10, 1917 ..... 250.00
Third Av. Ry. Co.—M. Barrett, Dec. 14, 1916 ..... 7,650.81
Same—E. Hansel, June 22, 1917 ..... 500.00
Same—M. Barrett, Oct. 22, 1917 ..... 118.22
Same—B. Jacobs, March 22, 1918 ..... 400.00
Same—A. Eck, March 19, 1918 ..... 500.00
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City—F. A. Dixon, Feb. 9, 1918 ..... 1,133.03
Same—L. K. Locker, March 18, 1918 ..... 150.00
Whitridge, Frederick W., receiver—D. Fruehrmann, Nov. 30, 1917 ..... 500.00
Noonan, William, and Herman Eberle—Peopin, &c., Sept. 11, 1911, vacated 300.00
Vatable, August—J. J. Claster, June 24, 1918 ..... 150.31
Spitzer, Morris—I. Ginsberg, June 8, 1918 ..... 169.16
Northwestern Terra Co.—City of New York, July 8, 1918 ..... 158.90
Rosenbaum, Henry C., and Solomon K. Lichtenstein—N. Y. Susquehanna & Western R. R. Co., April 1, 1914 ..... 1,391.80

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., Managers,
BOSTON, MASS.
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable August 31st, 1918, out of Surplus determined as of June 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business August 22nd, 1918.
INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS.
S. HAROLD GREENE, President.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., Managers,
BOSTON, MASS.
Common Stock.

The quarterly dividend of 2% ($1 per share) upon the common stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable August 31st, 1918, out of Surplus determined as of June 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business August 22nd, 1918.
INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS.
S. HAROLD GREENE, President.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Board of Directors of the Greene Cananea Copper Company has declared a dividend of $2.00 per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $100.00 per share, payable on August 26, 1918, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 3:00 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 9, 1918. The dividend is payable only upon the $100.00 shares into which the Capital Stock is divided. All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $100.00 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly. The transfer books will not be closed.
New York, July 25, 1918.
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable at the Treasurer's Office, No. 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, August 31, 1918. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Cheques will be mailed only to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders.
A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Treasurer.
August 15, 1918.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	1.63	1.60¼	1.60¼	1.63¾
September	1.63¾	1.60¼	1.61¼	1.64¾
October	1.64¾	1.62¾	1.63¾	1.65

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 81¼@82c; No. 2 white, 82@82½c; No. 3 white, 81@81½c; No. 4 white, 80@80c; ordinary clipped, 81@83c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	73	71	71¼	73¾	...
September	73¼	71¼	71¾	73¾	53¼
October	74¾	73	73¾	74½	...

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	26.55	26.50	26.60	26.72	23.10
Oct.	26.60	26.67	26.75	26.85	23.07
Ribs—					
Sept.	24.82	24.65	24.65	24.87	23.67
Oct.	25.02	24.85	24.85	25.10	23.50
Pork—					
Sept.	43.85	43.75	43.75	44.20	43.05
Oct.	..	..	44.05	44.50	42.70

COFFEE.

Range of prices—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	.....	.....	8.25	8.28
September	8.38	8.36	8.35	8.38
October	..	..	8.46	8.39
November	.....	.....	8.57	8.60
December	8.70	8.70	8.68	8.70
March	8.96	8.95	8.95	8.94

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.....	.....	1.73
October	1.75¼	1.75	1.75

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,810 packages. Market holds steady to firm, but with only moderate trading. The finer grades show most strength at the moment. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 47@47½c; extras, (92 score,) 46½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 44@46c; seconds, (83 to 87 scores) 41½@43½c; thirds, 40@41c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 48½@49c; extras, 47½@48c; firsts, 45½@47c; seconds, 43½@46c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 45½@46c; good to prime, 43½@45c; common to fair, 39@43c; renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 38@39c; imitation creamery, firsts, 38@39½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 35½c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, reported by the Mercantile Exchange, 16,354 cases. The general conditions of the market is unchanged. New laid qualities continue very scarce and any shipments that contain a fair to large proportion of such are promptly taken at fully sustained prices, the highest grades still tending to higher level. The medium and lower qualities are still pressing for sale, and there are liberal offerings of these for which holders are very anxious to find an outlet at reasonable offer. Storage eggs are in good demand and firm. The actual tendency of the market is slightly in sellers' favor. Nearby white eggs are quieter, and buyers are more critical when paying top quotation. Receivers have a surplus on hand of stock which has recently been salable at full prices. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 50@51c; regular packed, extra firsts, 47@49c; regular packed, firsts, 43@46c; seconds, 37@42c; poor to fair, 20@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 35@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@33c; under grades, 30@30c; Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 66@68c; ordinary to prime, 59@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@63c; Pacific Coast, whites, fine to finest, 64@65c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 45@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery, browns, 52@65c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@61c; refrigerator, special marks, 48@53½c; firsts, 42@44½c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Fifteen new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $535,000, were chartered today. They include:

Elms Farms, Inc., Grand Island, $100,000

Abreast of The Times

The investor who keeps abreast of the times is always in a position to know a good investment opportunity when he sees it.

Shrewd investors will be quick to see in the country's coal situation some of many reasons why we especially recommend an issue of Two Year 7% Notes, secured by mortgage on operating coal properties of great value, to yield

8%

Ask for Circular TH

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

WANTED
Offerings of
MIDLAND SECURITIES CO.
BATCHELLER & ADEE
STOCK BROKERS,
88 Broad Street, N. Y. City.
Tel. 6407 Broad.

GALENA SIGNAL OIL CO.
New 8% Preferred Stock
Circular on request.
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. 14 Wall St., N.Y.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2d Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Old Dominion S. S.
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Repub. Manufacturing
Texas & Pacific Land Trust
Texas-Pacific Coal & Oil
J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N.Y.

GUARANTY SECURITIES CORPORATION
CHANGE OF NAME
After April fifteenth, with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, the Secretary of State and the Superintendent of Insurance, the above corporation will be known as
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION.
This involves no change of ownership, management or operations.
244 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To Holders of 7% First Mortgage and Bonds of
REPUBLIC DISTILLING COMPANY.

Pursuant to the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of Republic Distilling Company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated March 15, 1905, notice is hereby given that seventy (70) first mortgage 7% sinking fund gold bonds secured thereby, numbered as follows, have been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest to September 1, 1918, viz.:

16	696	888	1062	1609
277	720	894	1064	1611
392	731	906	1085	1619
393	748	913	1854	1628
406	779	915	1856	1795
448	795	947	1859	1809
477	803	957	1869	1815
492	806	960	1872	1827
509	880	976	1882	1833
564	858	1009	1383	1848
655	859	1031	1895	1890
674	872	1038	1899	1874
685	876	1053	1580	1877
689	881	1059	1605	1911

The above bonds will be paid as aforesaid upon presentation and surrender, with all unmatured coupons, said Trustee, at its office at No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on September 1, 1918, on which date interest thereon will cease, and the said bonds are hereby required to be presented to said Trustee for redemption as aforesaid.

REPUBLIC DISTILLING COMPANY,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS: SEALED Proposals for Construction Work.—Repairs and replacing roof on main building, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., will be received by Mr. Isaac Townsend, President Board of Managers House of Refuge, Randall's Island, P. O. Box 6, Station 74, New York City, until 10 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, September 5, 1918, when they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the proposal. The contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the sum of fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty (30) days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 3,057. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be consulted at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., at the New York office of the Department of Architecture, Room 1224, Woolworth Building, and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings and specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon reasonable notice to and in the discretion of the State Architect, Lewis F. Pilcher, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

Dated August 19, 1918.

Office of the Quartermaster General, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 4-leaf uniform twills, cotton sheeting, paper sheets, jute canvas padding, plain cotton cloth, grey gauze, and jeans will be received here until 2:00 P. M., August 30th, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Cotton Goods" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 100 East 16th St., New York City.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 102,500 Dugout Blankets, 48x84, weighing 3½ to 4½ pounds per blanket, will be received here until 11 o'clock P. M., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Dugout Blankets" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th Street, New York City.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, New York City.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 1,650,000 yards 39-inch 68x76 4.00 3-leaf twill will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., September 3, 1918. Information on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for 39-inch 68x76 4.00 3-leaf Twill" and addressed to the Cotton Goods Branch, Clothing & Equipage Division, 109 East 16th St., New York City.

THE PROBLEMS IN RUSSIA.

The August issue of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE *sheds light on the problems in Russia. It contains a wealth of official material on Russian, Bolshevism, and Yugoslav questions. At news stands, 25 cents, 320 pages.—Advt.*

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Strong on Good News at Home and Abroad—Railroads Advance.

With a fair amount of activity, considering the restrictions under which the market is laboring, stocks developed a vigorous tone yesterday and closed higher, almost without exception. The rise in the rails was particularly gratifying as evidencing a return of confidence in the Government's disposition to meet the companies fairly in the matter of compensation and after-war adjustments. A direct explanation of the better demand for issues of this class was found in Director General McAdoo's statement that he was confident that the long-pending contract differences would be settled satisfactorily in the near future. It is high time that they were after eight months of negotiation.

As a class, the rails were preferred yesterday, but the entire list benefited from the inspiriting war news and the announcement that J. P. Morgan & Co. would begin next week lending money on call at the current rate for bankers' acceptances, where they are offered as security. The importance of this new departure in stimulating the acceptance market transcends its immediate relief to the money market. It is a logical extension of the advantages possible under the fullest use of the Federal Reserve Bank's facilities based on the approved banking practice in London.

As for the movement to obtain an opinion from the Federal Reserve Board which would serve as a guide to the proper policy to be pursued by the banks in lending upon Stock Exchange collateral there seems less need now than ever for a pronouncement. The Stock Exchange supplies a highly necessary function in the credit organization of the country and the existing facilities for restraining undue activity which might easily result if funds were available to finance it have worked admirably in holding transactions down nearly, if not quite, to the minimum necessary to support a genuine investment market.

The Cotton Exchange has rarely seen such a forward movement in a single session as resulted yesterday afternoon when the speculative short interest turned about and bid prices up on the unfavorable developments in the new crop situation. Net advances in futures at the end of the day ran from 263 to 282 points, with the maximum range close to the limit of 300 points fixed by the rules of trading. October, December and January futures all sold up over 34 cents a pound at the height of the bidding.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Offers of Sound Securities Light—Mexican Stocks React.

LONDON, Aug. 23:—Trading on the Stock Exchange was firm today with a meagre supply of high-class securities. Foreign stocks were steady, but foreign railroads were irregular. Guayaquil securities were two points lower.

Mexican issues reacted in sympathy with a sharp fall in Mexican Northwestern Railroad shares on a unsatisfactory statement of the company's affairs. Shipping shares were in good request and industrials were firm. Cement securities were active and the feature of the market. African land stocks were in good demand.

Money was quiet.

Paris Bourse Steady.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 80 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 75 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 80 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6	High 6½
Low	6	Low 6½
Renewals	6	Renewals 6½
Last	6	Last 6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS		ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6	Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days 6
Four months	6	Four months 6
Five months	6	Five months 6
Six months	6	Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	6
4 to 6 months	6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	....
Cables	4.7660	4.7653	4.7660	....
France—				
Demand	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	+.01¼
Cables	5.61½	5.61½	5.61¼	+.01¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables
Sterling, London	$4.75¾	$4.7606
5.1826 Paris	5.62½	5.61¼
China—		
Hongkong	85.00	85.25
Peking	127.50	128.00
Shanghai	120.00	120.50
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.75	51.25
52.44 Italy	53	53
5.1826 Switzerland	4.20	4.18
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.35	13.55
500 rubles	13.35	13.55

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.73	$4.71¾	$4.72¼	$4.70½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $584,741,662; balance, $56,739,746; United States Treasury debit balance, $5,987,422; Federal Reserve credit balance, $38,983,493.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $19,375 to $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49¼d, unchanged; in New York, $1.01⅛, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 78@81.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$10,151,138	$25,990,027
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	23,130,300	520,696,676
Miscellaneous	61,924,723	167,872,790
Miscellaneous rev.	18,624,104	40,595,825
Total receipts	$113,830,176	$755,087,819
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	$862,990,146	$1,481,515,602
Excess of total receipts over total disb.	20,321,886	.....
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	.....	57,408,046
Expenditures	976,820,323	2,236,602,922

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	9.37½	9.75	9.25	9.50
Antimony	14.37½	14.62½	14.37½	14.62½
Quicksilver	$125.00	.....	$125.00	.....
Aluminum	.....	33.00	.....	33.00
Nickel	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	123	0	0
Tin, spot	371	0	0	373	0	0
Tin, futures	371	0	0	373	0	0
Spelter	44	0	0	44	0	0
Lead	25	10	0	25	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	247,898	429,225	253,392
Year to date	86,067,807	123,157,809	105,429,196

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16⅝	17⅝	200	Advance Rumely	17	17	17	17	— ⅝
1½	2	1,800	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅝
83	83½	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
98	99½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	98	99	98	99	+2
46¼	46⅞	600	Am. Can	47	47	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
42	42½	2,600	Am. Cotton Oil	41	42½	41	42½	+1⅝
20⅛	21⅛	14,200	Am. H. & Leather	20½	21⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅝
93⅛	94	7,200	Am. H. & L. pf.	93⅛	93⅞	92⅝	93⅞	+1⅝
33¼	33½	100	Am. Ice	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
50¼	51⅛	200	Am. Ice pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	500	Am. Linseed	41½	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	+ ⅜
78	78½	400	Am. Linseed pf.	78½	78⅝	78	78	...
66¼	66⅝	500	Am. Locomotive	66⅛	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	77⅛	1,600	Am. Smelt. & R.x d.	76⅝	77	76⅜	77	— ⅛
105	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ⅛
74	74½	100	Am. Steel F'dries	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
109⅝	110¼	700	Am. Sugar Ref.	109	109½	109	109½	+ ⅛
127½	128	4,700	Am. Sumatra Tob.	126⅝	129	126¼	127½	+ ⅛
...	...	1,300	Am. Tel. & Tel.	96	97	96	96⅞	+ ⅝
158	159½	300	Am. Tobacco	160	164½	160	164⅝	+5
58¾	58¾	400	Am. Woolen	58½	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
33	34	300	Am. Writing P. pf.	32⅜	34	32⅜	34	+1½
17⅜	17½	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
65⅜	66⅛	2,700	Anaconda Copper	65⅞	66⅜	65⅝	66	...
64	64⅞	120	Associated Oil	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
86	86½	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86	86⅝	86	86	...
102⅜	104	100	At., Gulf & West I.	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103¼	+ ⅛
94¼	94½	4,200	Baldwin Loco	94	94⅝	93½	94⅜	+ ⅛
55¼	55⅝	900	Baltimore & Ohio	...	54⅜	55⅜	54½	55½	+ ⅛
93½	94⅜	100	Barrett Co.	...	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
100⅝	101	100	Barrett Co. pf.	...	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
100⅝	101	50	Bar. Co.pf.(odd lot)	...	101	101	101	101	...
1⅛	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
83½	84	3,100	Beth Steel, class B	...	83⅝	84½	83	84	— ⅛
39½	40¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	...	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
144	144⅝	800	Burns Brothers	...	143½	144½	143½	144½	+ ⅛
25⅝	26½	900	Butte & Superior	...	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅛
42	43	200	California Packing	...	42¼	42¼	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
19	19⅞	100	California Petrol	...	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
61	61½	100	California Pet. pf.	...	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½	+ ⅛
164½	164⅝	10,000	Canadian Pacific	...	160	164⅞	160	164⅝	+5
44½	45	200	Central Foundry pf.	...	45	46	45	46	+3
68½	69	200	Central Leather Co.	...	69	69	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
33	33⅞	100	Cerro de Pasco x d.	...	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
87½	89	100	Chandler Motor	...	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
57½	58¾	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	...	57½	58⅝	57½	58⅝	+1⅛
23½	24¼	100	Chi. Great West.pf.	...	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
49½	49¾	11,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	...	48⅝	49¾	48⅝	49¼	+1⅝
79	79¼	2,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	...	78½	79⅜	78½	79	+ ⅛
25⅞	26	1,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	...	25⅝	26½	25½	26⅜	+ ⅛
77⅛	77⅝	400	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf.	...	77⅛	78	77⅛	78	+ ⅛
66	67	1,400	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf.	...	66	66½	65¾	66½	+ ⅛
67	...	300	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	...	70	70	70	70	...
38⅜	39	200	Chino Copper	...	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
33	35	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	...	33	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
46¼	46½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	...	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36	2,000	Columbia Gas & El.	...	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
89½	90	600	Consolidated Gas	...	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+ ⅛
43	43⅛	300	Corn Products Ref.	...	43⅛	43¼	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
99⅞	100⅛	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	...	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	600	Crucible Steel	...	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	30¼	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	...	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
80⅝	80½	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	...	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
109½	110	100	Delaware & Hud.	...	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
175	180	100	Del., Lack. & West.	...	175	175	175	175	—1
6¼	6⅝	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	...	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅝
6¼	6¾	50	D. & R.G.pf.(odd l).	...	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
58⅝	59	1,200	Distillers' Secur.	...	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	...
8⅝	8⅞	400	Dome Mines	...	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
52	55	10	Elec. Storage Bat.	...	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	...
29⅜	30	100	Elk Horn Coal	...	30	30	30	30	...
15⅝	15¾	400	Erie	...	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	400	Erie 1st pf.	...	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
29	29	200	Gaston, W. & W.	...	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
146⅜	147	700	General Electric	...	146⅜	147¼	146⅜	147	+1
162⅝	163	1,100	General Motors	...	162⅝	163	162⅝	162½	+ ¼
45	45⅝	400	Goodrich Co.	...	45	45⅝	45	45	...
80	80	200	Granby Consol.	...	80	80	80	80	...
92½	92¾	300	Great Northern pf.	...	92½	92½	92½	92¾	+ ⅛
31½	31¾	500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	...	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
45½	47	100	Haskell & Barker	...	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
95½	96½	200	Illinois Central	...	95½	96¾	95½	96½	+ ⅛
51	51⅝	400	Inspiration Copper	...	51	51⅜	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
7	7⅛	100	Interboro Consol.	...	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
17	18	300	Int. Agricultural	...	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
61	61¼	800	Int. Agricultural pf.	...	60½	61¼	60½	61¼	+1¼
126	127¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	...	126⅛	126⅞	126⅛	126⅞	...
27½	28	500	Int. Mer. Marine	...	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...
101	102	9,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	...	101	102¼	101	101⅞	+1½
29⅝	30	600	Int. Nickel	...	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
35	36	200	Int. Paper	...	35	36	34	34	— ⅛
61	62	100	Int. Paper pf. stamped	...	61⅛	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
61	62	50	Do., odd lot	...	60	60	60	60	...
48	48	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	...	48	48	48	48	...
33½	34	300	Kennecott Copper	...	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	...
83½	84	100	Lackawanna Steel	...	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
19⅝	20	1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	...	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	—1⅛
165	166	200	Liggett & Myers	...	165	166	165	165	...
15	16	2,300	Lorillard (P.) rgts.	...	15	15	15	15	...
144	150	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	...	144½	144½	144½	144½	—11½
115¼	116	100	Louisville & Nash.	...	116	116	116	116	+1¼
96	98	200	Manhattan Elev.	...	98⅜	98½	98	98	...
26	27	200	Maxwell Motors	...	26½	27	26	26	...
56¾	57	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	...	57	57	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	300	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	...	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	...
100	100⅛	3,400	Mex. Petroleum	...	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼	...
27⅝	28	100	Miami Copper	...	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	...
52⅞	53	2,600	Midvale Steel	...	52⅞	53	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
92	92½	200	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	...	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	+ ⅛
24	24⅜	3,200	Missouri Pacific	...	24	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
56⅞	57¼	400	Missouri Pacific pf.	...	57	57	57	57	+1½
20⅝	20⅝	700	Nev. Consol. Cop.	...	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20⅛	...
10	20	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	...	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
126	127	200	N. Y. Air Brake	...	125	126½	125	126½	+1½
73½	74	1,100	N. Y. Central	...	73½	74	73½	74	+1⅛
43¾	43⅞	17,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	...	43¼	44⅛	43¼	43⅞	...
107½	108	100	Norfolk & Western	...	107½	107½	107½	107½	+1
90¼	90¾	400	Northern Pacific	...	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	...	42¼	42⅞	42	42	—2¼
9⅝	9¾	200	Ontario Mining	...	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	...
61½	62	300	Owens Bot. Mach.	...	61½	63	61½	63	+5
32½	32½	100	Pacific Mail	...	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
...	...	1,500	Pacific Mail rgts.	...	2¼	2	2	2	...
43¾	43⅞	1,000	Penn. Railroad	...	43¾	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
59	59	60	Pere Marq. prior pf.	...	59	59	59	59	...
50¼	51	200	Pittsburgh Coal	...	50¼	51	50¼	51	...
36⅞	37	1,100	Pitts. & West Va.	...	36⅞	37	36¾	36¾	+1
78	80	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	...	78	80	78	80	+1
70	70	100	Pressed Steel Car	...	70	70	70	70	...
80¾	81	13	Public Serv., N. J.	...	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
64¼	66	4,000	R'way Steel Spring	...	64¼	66	64¼	66	+1¾
23⅞	24	130	Ray Consol. Cop.	...	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	...
90¼	90¾	6,200	Reading	...	89⅝	90¾	89⅝	90¼	+1½
92	92	1,100	Rep. Iron & Steel	...	92	92¾	92	92	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	...	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
27½	28½	200	St. L. & San F. pf.	...	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅝
6⅜	7¼	1,600	Saxon Motor	...	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	400	Seaboard A. L. pf.	...	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	100	Shattuck-Arizona	...	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	800	Sinclair Oil Ref.	...	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	2,900	Southern Pacific	...	86⅞	88⅛	86⅞	88	+1
23⅝	23⅞	1,200	Southern Railway	...	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	700	Southern R'way pf.	...	63½	64¼	63½	64	+ ⅛
43½	44½	100	Studebaker Co.	...	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+1
187	188	400	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	...	188	187⅞	188	188	+ ⅛
150½	152	900	Texas Co.	...	150½	152⅝	150½	152⅝	+2⅝
15½	15⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	...	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
179	180	20	Tide Water Oil	...	180	180	180	180	...
71⅜	71¾	2,000	Tobacco Products	...	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71¾	+ ¼
5½	5¾	100	Tob., Pub. & C. pf.	...	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	...
42	43	100	Twin City Rap. Tr.	...	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
9,000	9,100	100	Union Pacific	...	124⅝	126⅝	124⅝	126⅝	+1½
39	39	400	United Alloy Steel	...	39	39	29	39	+ ⅛
102⅛	102⅞	800	United Cigar S.ores	...	102⅛	102⅞	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
128	128	100	United Fruit	...	128	128	128	128	...
13⅛	13¼	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	...	13⅛	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
128	128½	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	...	128	128½	128	128½	+1
16½	16⅝	100	U. S. Rty. & Imp.	...	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	2,900	U. S. Rubber	...	63¼	63¾	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅛
105	105	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	...	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
111	112⅜	111	U. S. Steel	...	111	112⅜	111	112	+ ⅛
110¼	110¾	48,000	U. S. Steel pf.	...	110¼	110	110	110	+ ½
80⅝	81⅛	300	Utah Copper	...	80⅝	81¼	80⅝	81⅛	+1
12	12	500	Utah Securities	...	12	12	12	12	— ½
52	54	6,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	...	52	54	52	54	+2
5½	6	300	Wabash	...	5½	6	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	1,100	Wabash pf. A	...	39¼	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	200	Wabash pf. B	...	24½	24½	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	400	West. Union Teleg.	...	82⅝	83	82½	82⅝	...
43⅝	43⅞	1,100	West'house E. & M.	...	43⅝	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
45⅝	46½	100	White Motor	...	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
57½	60	100	Wilson & Co.	...	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
19⅛	19⅝	1,300	Willys-Overland	...	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
35½	37	100	Wiscons

COTTON ADVANCES 290 POINTS IN A DAY

Limit of Increase for Single Session Almost Reached in Local Market.

NEW PRICE RECORD REACHED

October at 34.90 Cents a Pound, 40 Points Above Highest Quotation for Future Delivery.

In one of the wildest and most sensational bull markets that ever occurred within the compass of a single day on the New York Cotton Exchange, cotton prices yesterday went up, at the maximum, 290 points, or $14.50 a bale, and closed virtually at the top figures of the day, with the market still strong, for net gains of 268 to 282 points. Had bidding gone only 10 points further in October, the leading future contract month, it would have been necessary to discontinue trading, as this would have represented the limit of advance permitted in a single session under the rules of the Exchange. The rule has not been so threatened before since it was adopted.

Not only did the closing prices represent, by a wide margin, new high records in prices for the current season, but in all but the late and inactive months they were the highest ever reached in future contracts in the history of the Cotton Exchange. October, actually selling at 34.90 cents a pound, its top price, was 40 points over the highest record ever before made by any contract for future delivery. On April 4 last 34.50 was paid for May contracts at the crest of the big bull movement, just before its collapse, but this came near the close of a full season of steady advances in price. Nothing like yesterday's sensational advance, in the first month of the new season had ever been seen before.

Explanations Hard to Find.

Explanations of the cause of the rise were hard to find, most veteran cotton men confessing themselves baffled by the sudden turn of the market. It had been a general opinion around the ring for some days that the market was getting in a dangerously oversold condition, and that any bad crop news might cause trouble, but such crop news as there was yesterday was on the whole favorable, and at the opening the big short element was still hopeful of breaking the market. When the advance came, it caught not only the speculative element, but the big spot houses short of contracts, with, it was rumored after the close, disastrous results.

One theory which found some favor was based on a parallel drawn with the last days of the wheat market in the Summer of 1917. At that time the speculative element had been persistently selling wheat short, on the theory that the price was unnaturally high, and bound to break. Instead, they found presently that representatives of the Allied Governments, under orders to buy every foreign grain offered on the market at any cost, had been buying in their offerings as fast as made, and there was actually no wheat to be had anywhere in the country to meet the demand. In the sequel wheat went above $3 a bushel, and Food Administrator Hoover closed the market. Arguing from the similar behavior of the cotton market yesterday, some observers contended that representatives of the Allies, seeing peace in sight, and ample tonnage to move cotton next year, had been trying to get in ahead of the market by quitely buying in everything offered, and had swept the market bare of contracts, with disastrous results not only for speculative shorts, but for domestic and some export trade buyers, who had been trying recently in hope of "scalping" the price to themselves on the expected big crop, and who now found themselves obliged to go into the market and cover their needs at any price.

Many Panicky Rumors.

The course of the market was not the least peculiar feature. The opening was quiet, with prices only up from 12 to 25 points, and this was immediately lost in a recession which brought the list down to and even below Thursday's close. For the first hour and more the market was actually dull, but gradually picking up and gathering strength as it advanced, it began a succession of panicky rumors about the crop made their way about the ring. It was rumored that the National Ginners' Association would put the crop condition at 57 per cent., a deterioration of 10 points in a month, and utterly unprecedented at this season of the year. Reports persisted of highly unfavorable private crop advices, amounting almost to failure, and cutting down the expected yield by several million bales. And with the appearance of these rumors the market woke up and began to soar.

In the first rush prices advanced from 140 to 150 points, carrying the entire list into new high ground for the season. At this point, however, an abundance of fresh offerings from the South and from Wall Street appeared, and although the bidding continued active and eager, offerings overmatched it, and there were recessions of 10 or 15 points. The reaction was only temporary, however. Within another hour the demand had worked through all these new offerings, no more were to be had, and for the last hour the ring was the scene of wild excitement, with brokers four or five deep clamoring for contracts, and prices jumping 5 and 10 points to the sale.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Aug.	....	32.80	32.80	....	31.95
Sept.	....	....	....	34.80 bid	32.00
Oct.	32.08@32.40	34.00	32.00	34.80@34.90	32.00
Nov.	....	....	....	34.25 bid	31.49
Dec.	31.90@32.05	34.25	31.41	34.10@34.25	31.47
Jan.	31.47@31.50	34.05	31.30	34.00@34.05	31.42
Feb.	....	....	....	34.00 bid	31.25
Mar.	31.24 bid	34.05	31.23	33.90@34.05	31.17
Apr.	....	....	....	33.85 bid	31.15
May	....	....	33.50	33.90 bid	31.10
July	....	....	....	33.90 bid	31.10

The local market for spot cotton was 235 points higher at 30.80c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 35c; New Orleans, 31.50c; Savannah, 32.50c; Augusta, 32.87c; Memphis, 31.50c; Houston, 34.75c; Little Rock, 32c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Year.
Port receipts	8,380	5,040	12,058
Exports	39,264	25,424	16,176
Exports, season	212,216	147,012	257,892
New York stocks	88,502	88,483	59,941
Port stocks	815,680	805,514	443,734
N. Y. arrivals	247	3,118	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 8 points advance; middling, 23.97d; good middling, 22.75d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 10,000. Futures opened quiet but steady, 7 to 10 points advance; closed quiet, 7 to 11 points advance; August, 23.82d; September, 23.44d; October, 23.18d; November, 23.01d; December, 22.91d. Manchester cables: Yarns hardening; cloths, good inquiry.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Partly cloudy Sat. and Sun.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat., Sun. probably local rains and thundershowers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair, continued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Generally fair Sat. and Sun.; slightly cooler along Erie.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temp.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat., Sun showers; not much change in temp.

La., E. Texas—Sat. and Sun. generally cloudy, probably showers in p.

Ark.—Sat. and Sun. generally cloudy, probably showers.

Okla.—Sat. and Sun. partly cloudy to cloudy.

W. Texas—Sat. and Sun. generally fair.

Oklahoma Power Company Sold.

Announcement was made yesterday that the stock of the Oklahoma Power and Transmission Company had been sold through William and Sinclair Mainland of Oshkosh, Wis., to interests which control the American Light and Power Company. The latter concern operates public utility properties in Ohio, Oklahoma, and Missouri. The banking firms of Powell, Garard & Co. and Warren Gorrell of Chicago have bought $325,000 first motgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Oklahoma Power and Transmission Company, the proceeds to be used in part to retire the company's floating indebtedness.

Armour Capital Now $210,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Armour & Co. of Chicago filed a certificate today increasing the capital stock from 1,000,000 shares of par value of $100,000,000, to 2,100,000 shares of $210,000,000 par. It was stated that 600,000 shares, valued at $60,000,000, were to be preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The capital increase supplements the recent sale of $60,000,000 bonds by the company, which are convertible into preferred stock.

Navajo Blankets Are Barred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To conserve wool for military needs, all woolen mills of the country were requested today by the War Industries Board to stop the manufacture of Navajo or fancy Indian blankets. Another request is that the mills divert a portion of their stock into the production of clothing material for foreigners engaged in work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and for aircraft production.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.04	Mexican	.18
Belcher	.02	Ophir	.04
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.04	Potosi	.04
Challenge Con	.03	Savage	.03
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.42
Con. Virginia	.24	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.16	Mexican dollars	.78½
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.80	Goldfield Cons	.20
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.55	Jumbo Extension	.09
McNamara	.31	Kewanaa	.02
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.06
Mizpah	.07	Silver Pick	.04
Monach Pitts	.05	Spearhead	.01
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.08	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.11	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.50	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Extension	1.65	Union Amalgamated	.01
West End	1.07½	White Caps	.28
West Tonopah	.23	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.02
Atlanta	.03	Packard	.37
Booth	.03	Rochester	.34
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.18
		United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4¾	Isabella	4¼	4¾
Dr. J'pot	3¼	5	McKinney	7	10
Elkton	4¾	5	Portland	80	85
El Paso	18	25	U. G. M	13	15
Golden C	170	171½	Vindicator	40	45
Granite	17	25	Rose Nicol	7	8

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 28140.

Notice is given that GEORGE FRANCIS GANTZ, Bankrupt.

George Francis Gantz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 16th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 5th, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24730.

Notice is given that MAX M. HART, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25778.

Notice is given that ARTHUR RITCHIE, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25331.

Notice is given that MICHAEL WORZMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25331.

Notice is given that MICHAEL WORZMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25979.

Notice is given that GEORGE L. McDERMOTT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23806.

Notice is given that KAPLOW BROS., INC., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26135.—In Bankruptcy.—JACOB MEYER Bankrupt.

Jacob Meyer was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 14th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 5th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25983.

Notice is given that JOSEPH PRESBURG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25965.

Notice is given that JOSEPH PRESBURG, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24076.

Notice is given that WILLIAM BERKOWITS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25965.

Notice is given that EUGENE MORGENTHAU, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25770.

Notice is given that MORRIS J. GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25979.

Notice is given that GEORGE L. McDERMOTT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 25th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARROLL S. FELTER and ERALD L. MARTIN, individually and as copartners trading under the firm name of CARROLL FELTER & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Sept. 9, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 639 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stocks, bonds, and securities of various descriptions.

JOHN L. LITTLE, Trustee. LOUIS H. MOOS, Attorney for Trustee, 18 Cedar Street, New York.

MAGAZINES TO SAVE PAPER.

Tonnage Consumed to be Cut 10 Per Cent. Under New Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Industries Board, through its Pulp and Paper Section, made public today its regulation for the control of paper used in the production of all periodicals entered at the Post Office Department as second class mail matter, with the exception of newspapers and agricultural publications, which are made the subject of special regulations.

These regulations, which cover magazines generally, are made effective for weekly periodicals Sept. 15, and for bimonthlies and quarterlies which are put on sale subsequent to Oct. 2. Inability to comply with the regulations, because of mechanical reasons, by the dates proposed must be set forth in letters to be filed with Thomas E. Donnelley, Chief of the Pulp and Paper Section.

The regulations fix the weights of paper that may be used by periodicals, while allowing the consumption of stocks of heavier paper on hand; suggest specific methods for curtailment in tonnage from that used last year and add an arbitrary reduction of 10 per cent. on average tonnage, with no guarantee of adequate supply under the reduced tonnage; suggest discontinuance of many alleged wasteful practices and also the selling of advertising with a guarantee of circulation, requiring a rebate if the circulation falls below the guaranteed amount.

Spens to Control Grain Exports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—All transportation permits for export grain and grain products will be subject hereafter to the approval of C. E. Spens, manager of inland traffic of the Food Administration. This action was taken jointly by the Railroad Administration and the Exports Control Committee in order to prevent port congestion and speed up transportation. Mr. Spens has opened an office in New York.

Reworked Wool Prices Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Maximum prices on reworked wool made from forty-six grades of old rags were fixed by the War Industries Board today, ranging from 27 cents a pound for dark skirted cloth to 93 cents a pound for knips. The prices are effective until Oct. 1 and thereafter, pending compilation of further data. They are slightly less than the public prices of July 31.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., Room 328, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

U S Leland E. Hawkins et al. vs. U S Young. vs. U S Vecchio.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers — Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—East River Savings Inst. vs. Furrer—Robert L. Morrell, Master of Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Commercial Open Co.—J. Campbell Thompson. Israel Epstein vs. Francis W. Pollock. People ex rel Harold Curtis vs. William P. Schoen.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Goff, J. — Margaret Asper Lundie vs. Abraham Fisher—Leonard Danziger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—(closed)—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Commonwealth Savings Bank vs. Fitzpatrick—Charles J. Leslie.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Queen Mab Co. vs. John Cleer—Alfred J. Madden.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELIZABETH ST, 152-154, s e corner of Kenmore St, 14x24, leasehold, a. t., Aug. 15; Kenmore Auto Co. to Edmund Schwarz, 35 Claremont Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway $25,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80, Aug. 20; Lamont McLoughlin to Emmett McLoughlin, 415 Fort Washington Av, due Dec. 28, 1921, prior mtg $13,000; attorney, L. McLoughlin, 309 Broadway $2,000

97TH ST, n s, 287 ft e of 3d Av, 34.6x100.11, P. M., Aug. 21; Louis Jacobson to Winthrop Kellogg, Port Washington, L. I., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,250

101ST ST, s s, 109.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 17.1x100.11, P. M., Aug. 21; Susanna van der Horst to Etagion Holding Co. et al.; William St, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,920

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 120x100.11, Aug. 22; Hanover Realty Co. to Hubert T. Hyland, 29 West 104th St, demand, interest as per bond, prior mtg $190,000; attorney, Hy S. Mansfield, 55 Liberty St $12,000

119TH ST, 311 West, n s, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 23x100.11, Aug. 22; Julia J. Hirsch to the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in the United States, 175 9th Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Murray, I. H. & H., 22 William St $9,000

Bronx.

FINLAY AV, 1,278, e s, 16.8x100; Esther Zerni to Frank Pokorny, 1,278 Finlay Av, Aug. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Shenfeld, 120 Broadway $1,000

LOTS 209 to 211, map of part of Downing estate; Paul Kloetler to Emil N. Sergenfrei, 613 Morris Park Av, Aug. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,500

PURDY ST, 1,606, Francesco Genevese to Hudson Fire Co., 9 West 31st St, Aug. 17, 3 years; attorney, Hudson P. Ross Co., 7 West 46th St $1,550

RANDALL AV, s s, 28 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 52x69.9x28.1x60.10; Paul J. Schumacher, 70 Post Av, to Philipp Dietrich, Inc., 190 Soundview Av, prior mtg $3,000, Aug. 20, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, J. Kadel, 370 East 149th St $2,600

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,580, n e corner of 147th St, s. sub. b.; David Bearman & ano. to Bol H. Wohlberg, 561 West 147th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918; attorney, A. Millar, 802 Broadway, Brooklyn $2,700

10TH ST, 408-15 East, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue G, all; New York Railways Co. to Peter Franz, 160 Wilson St, Brooklyn, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1918; attorneys, Wolf & Polk, 299 Broadway $7,000

Bronx.

3D AV, 4,545, four-story building; Jacob Cyrull to Louis Zotolla, 4,545 3d Av, 2 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, Louis Zotolla, 4,545 3d Av $1,750

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, s e corner of 129d St, 18x75; Rachel Levy against Jacob Fradus et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

47TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.1; Frederick P. Keppel against Sarah Hirsch et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. C. Fiero.

Bronx.

156TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 25.2x 89.5; Niels Melbeck against Pauline Muller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hull & Eberhardt.

183D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Webster Av, 25x 99.7; Mary Marron et al. against Steinmetz Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Bell.

158TH ST, s w corner of Bathgate Av, 32x 89.3; Central Union Trust Co. of New York against Wilhelmina Johanna Mahlhop, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 88; Max Gelman against J. Grossman and Gustav Grossman, trustees, owners; Peppi & Samuel Tubbfeld, contractors $128

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, whole front between 173d and 175th Sts, 375x600; M. Rawie Co., Inc., against Mrs. J. Hood Wright, owner; William Allbright, contractor $450

167TH ST, 142 West; Milton Schnaier Contracting Corp. against Hotel Van Cortlandt Operating Co., Inc., and William H. Weedman, owners and contractors ..... $[illegible]

11TH ST, 512 East, s s, 170.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x75; Mark S. Reardon to Olds Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, mtg $16,000, July 12; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 217 Broadway $1

127TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of Av B, 25x100.5; Julius Maier to Julius W. Kruger, 210 East 22d St, mtg $3,480, Aug. 20; attorney, Bernard J. Isecke, 203 Broadway $100

177TH ST, 447-49 East, n s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, runs n 75.4x w 16x n 26.10x w 25x s 102.2 to street x e 44 to beginning; Albert M. Schuck to Mary Kruse, 204 E st 78th St., b. and s., Sept. 15, 1917; attorney, Charles Kruse, Jr., 204 East 78th St $1

80TH ST, 529-533 East, n s, 148 ft w of Avenue B, 75x102.2; Fleischmann Vehicle Co. to Manhattan Vehicle Corporation, on the premises, b. and s., c. to f., July 1; attorneys, Marks & M., 52 Park Row $1

97TH ST, n s, 287 ft e of 3d Av, 24.6x100.11; Winthrop Kellogg to Louis Jacobson, 135 East 103d St, Aug. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

110TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Greenbrook Investing Co. to Hudson Investing Co., 27 Cedar St, all liens, Aug. 19; attorney, Clifford C. Roberts, 27 Cedar St $100

135TH ST, 125 West, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Philip Manger to Schwarz Realty Co., 1,104 Broadway, mtg $37,500, all liens, Jan. 1, 1916; attorney, F. Manger, 2,505 Bedford Av, Brooklyn $1

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, 85 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Annie Chasen to James A. Kearney, 2,317 Prospect Av, June 15; attorney, Joseph F. Stier, 11 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Kearney to Elisabeth S. Harvie, 10 Jones Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $8,000, June 18; attorney, same $1

FINLAY AV, 1,278, e s, 16.8x100; Frank Pokorny to Esther Zerni, 56 East 94th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 15; attorney, L. Shenfeld, 120 Broadway $100

LOTS 6 and 7, Block 23, map of Morris Park; Regina Wein to Winthrop Kellogg, at Port Washington, L. I., Aug. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOTS 206 and 207, map of part of Downing estate; Emil N. Sorgenfrei and ano to Paul Kloefler, 1,813 Victor St, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 530, map of George F. and Henry S. Opdyke, 25.9x122.7x26.2x136.3; Catherine Begley, 500 West 59th St., to James T. Begley, 14 Dominick St, Aug. 21; attorney, James T. Begley, 14 Dominick St $100

LOT 204, map of J. Husson at Clason Point; Otto C. Keuchmann to Elisabeth S. Kuechmann, 91 Albion Place, Port Richmond, N. Y., Aug. 15; attorney, Henry Eggert, 891 East 149th St $1

MARMION AV, s e corner of 178th St, 32.2x 17.2 to Southern Boulevard x38.3x158.4; Hattie Goldschmidt to Olds Holding Corporation, 217 Broadway, mtg $7,000, July 31; attorneys, Kleiner & K., 200 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Olds Holding Corporation to Louis Smith, 530 West 152d St, Aug. 20; attorneys, same $100

PELHAM ROAD, n s, corner line of St. Paul's Av, runs w — x n — x n w 91.3 x n w 160.6 x e 121.2 x s 287.11; Frederick C. Fischer to Lena Fischer, his wife, 530 East 169th St, July 31; attorney, G. Fischer, 3,429 3d Av $100

PEROT ST, n s, 198.3 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.11x85.1x10.10x98; Margaret E. Sullivan to James Lyons and another, 1,028 Ogden Av, mtg $3,400, Aug. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PURDY ST, 1,606; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Francesco Genovese, 2,480 Belmont Av, mtg $2,000, Aug. 17; attorney, Francesco Genovese, 2,480 Belmont Av $1

RANDALL AV, s s, 28 ft e of St Lawrence Av, 32x69.9x66.10; Philipp Dietrich, Inc., 190 Soundview Av., to Paul J. Schumacher, 70 Pos Av., mtg $5,600, Aug. 20; attorney, John Kadel, 370 East 149th St $1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft n of 157th St, 25x 100; Louis Cohen to 103 West 102d Street Realty Co., Inc., mtg $11,000, April 10; attorneys, Cohen, H. & S., 302 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,260, e s, 200 ft n of 169th St, 80; Otto C. Kuechmann to Elisabeth S. Kuechmann, 91 Albion Place, Port Richmond, N. Y., Aug. 15; attorney, Henry Eggert, 891 East 149th St $1

3D AV, 2,426, e s, 25x102.6; Tillie Roberts to Ellie J. Donelan, 84 Charles St, mtg $7,250, Aug. 14; attorneys, Reeves & T., 165 Broadway $1

141ST ST, 241 East, n s, 16.8x100; Lyle Hall to Lyle Hall and ano, 241 East 141st St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 22; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St $100

169TH ST, 501 East, s s, 19.6x80; Max Rosenberg et al to Daniel F. Schwarz, 217 East 82d St, mtg $4,500, Aug. 12; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St $100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 178 and [illegible]; Ernest F. Gerard to Frances A. Bands, 25 West 53d St.; ..... $[illegible]

CAULDWELL AV, 800, Equitable Trust Co. to New York Title & Mortg. Co., 135 Broadway; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway $100

CAULDWELL AV, 800, New York Title & Mortg. Co. to Nathan Frisch, 275 West 140th St; attorney, New York Title & Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway $15,000

FULTON AV, 1,720, Bertha Greenberg to Minnie Greenberg, 1,717 Fulton Av; attorney, N. Greenberg, 1,721 Fulton Av.

Two assignments, each $1

HARRISON AV, 2,132, Rachel Weil to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co of Broadway $5,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 184th St, 50x 105.9; George W. Conover to Louis Hollander & Co., 122-7 Lafayette St.; attorney, Fred Hollander & Co., 160 West 126th St $5,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, lots 1 to 2, map William Bryson, contains 12 81-100 acres, Emma Mule to Benjamin S. Halsey; attorney, Alger & S, 27 William St $2,000

2D AV, 2,380, mtg $17,000; Equitable Trust Co. of New York to E. H. Ripley, Hempstead, L. I.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $7,000

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. B. H. Ripley to Church of the Holy Communion, n e corner 6th Av and 20th St; agreement, same $1

3D AV, e s, 75 ft n of 58th St, mtg $8,000; Anna and Hy. F. Fulling, executors of Hy. Fulling, to Hy. F. Fulling, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; attorneys, Wilcox & Wilcox, 1,003 Broadway

8TH AV, 956; Newburgh Savings Bank to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, 227, s s, 180.9 ft e of Pike Slip, 24.5x99.6; Lina Moskowitz and another to Morris Rosenfeld, 1,917 Anchegan Av, Bronx, h. and s., all liens; attorney, S. Rosen, 1,510 Crotona Park East $1

FORT CHARLES PLACE, 40-44, s s, 136 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 62.7x63.5x53.10x 31.5, foreclosure; John H. Rogan, referee, to Joseph Sinsheimer, 509 West 110th St., Aug. 23; attorney, Gustav Goodman, 299 Broadway $200

LEWIS ST, 11, w s, 158.4 ft n of Grand St, 16.9x100; George Greenberg to Esther Greenberg, 657 West 161st St, one-half part, mtg $3,000, all liens, June 28; attorney, Herman R. Elias, 277 Broadway $100

VERMILYEA AV, n w s, 50 ft n e of Academy St, 50x100; Delta Holding Corp to Anna G., wife of David M. Herring, 2,094 East 73d St, Chicago, Ill., mtg $12,000, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

148D ST, 423-9 East, August H. Skilling, trustee, to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $2,000

169TH ST, n s, 152.4 ft w of Fox St, 20.7x 86.6x irregular; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester County, trustees, at Port Chester, N. Y.; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $4,000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartment House in Trade for Chicago Residence.

Chicago property figured in a deal for a Washington Heights apartment house yesterday. David Herring, New York woolen manufacturer, bought from Frederick Brown the five-story building at 54 Vermilyea Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100 and housing twenty families. The property has been held at $70,000.

In part payment, Mr. Herring gave his former home at 2,024 East Seventy-second Street, a private residence in the Bryn Mawr section of Chicago. Negotiations are pending for the resale of this property.

Deal on Hudson Street.

William H. Archibald sold for Agnes G. Boyd, the four-story building, 615 Hudson Street, on a lot 24 by 83.6. The buyer contemplates extensive alterations and will use the property for his own business.

West Side Dwelling Buyer.

Dr. Manuel J. Brasill purchased from the estate of Thomas M. Weed, 464 West 145th Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16 by 99.11. G. W. Southworth and G. W. Campbell negotiated the sale.

The Bronx Market.

Ellis J. Donelan purchased from Lillian Roberts, 3,426 Third Avenue, a two-story frame building on a lot 25 by 102.6, located near 166th Street.

$60,000 Deal at Morristown.

William Wright sold his farm on the New Vernon Road, comprising 114 acres, with a residence, garage, and farm buildings, at Morristown, to Emerson G. Curry, who gave as part payment a Mountain Lakes residence. Eugene V. Welsh and Edward J. Canill were the brokers in the transaction which involved about $60,000.

Long Island.

M. MacGlashan bought from the Long Island Sound Realty Company a dwelling at Marathon Park, Little Neck, through J. Hart Welch.

A. E. Clarkson and C. E. Thompson have sold their property at Great Neck to Mrs. Helene S. Strasberg, who will add it to her estate. Baker Crowell, Inc.,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

82D, 130 EAST.—Front room; large wardrobe; modern; phone; private family. Kahn.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—An attractive suite with private bath; also single rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 175, (31st St.)—Attractive furnished room, with bath and shower; private home; can be seen Sunday; gentlemen; references. Klasan.

MADISON AV., 220, (86th.)—Large, small furnished, unfurnished rooms; music studios allowed.

MADISON AV., 840.—High-class apartment, beautifully furnished rooms. Apt. 7D.

West Side.

84TH, 35 WEST.—Small rooms, private bath; private house; owner; references.

46TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

43D, 107-109 WEST.—French, private hotel and restaurant; rooms, with or without bath, by day, week, or month, $2 to $5.50.

54TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentleman.

42D, 250 WEST.—Furnished rooms; private bath; telephone 2238 Circle.

58TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house, large, airy rooms, $4-$5.

63RD, 46 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, first floor, suitable for studio; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

59TH, 135 WEST.—Front room, second floor, also smaller room, private family.

59TH, 50 WEST.—Large double rooms, second floor; electricity; also large basement room.

60TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small rooms, kitchenette, electricity, water; private house; references.

60TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; private baths; electricity; exceptional accommodations.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Home-like, airy rooms; suites and entire floors reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; telephone, electricity, running water; desirable location.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with washroom, bath adjoining; also large hall room, bath adjacent.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, electricity, shower; reasonable. Debernys, Columbus 3588.

72D, 22 WEST.—Studio or tea room, front basement; running water, electricity.

72D, 261 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; board optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium and small; references.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Hall room, high-class house; bath, all improvements.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with private bath; Japanese service.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable suite, private bath, electricity; select residence; Sept. 3; references.

76TH, 38 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; Summer rates; desirable neighborhood; references.

76TH, (322 West End Av.)—Large, clean rooms, running water, adjoining bath; reference.

76TH, 54 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small rooms, running water; references.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small; adjoining bath, running water, electricity.

76TH, 246-248 WEST.—Nice large, small rooms, private bath; also suites.

76TH, 171 West.—Well-furnished front large room; closet; electricity; continuous hot water.

76TH, 25 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; private bath, continuous hot water, electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large rooms, private bath, electricity, kitchenette privilege; reference.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house, second floor, front room, bath, electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, en suite, private bath, suitable doctor or couple.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large and small rooms, with or without private bath, Schuyler 7297.

77TH, 138 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with bath, all conveniences; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Single, large beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished, private bath, water supply; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Single, double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Large south room, electricity, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; quiet, permanent, exclusive business man; references.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath, electricity; refined house; references.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Refinement, comfort; private house suite, single room; reasonable, convenient, electricity.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Large room; running water; $6; others; close transportation, telephone.

86TH, 53 WEST.—Elegant rooms, twin beds; private bath; electricity; $10; also parlor.

87TH ST., 67 WEST.—Newly furnished room; all modern conveniences; breakfast optional. Donoghue, Apt. 2. Phone Schuyler 4814.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite; elevator apartment.

88TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large or small room, running water, phone; private.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms, also kitchenette; homelike; references.

92D, 37 WEST.—Large room; water; every convenience, telephone; private house; reasonable.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive furnished front room; reasonable; telephone. Borgen.

93D ST., 259 WEST. — Large and small rooms, near subway; modern conveniences.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; modern conveniences; private house.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Bright, clean room, next Riverside; running water; apartment. Brown.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished four-room suite, elevator; subway, bus. Button.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Clean, elegant, large rooms; bath; phone. Riverside 3249.

98TH, 245 WEST.—Nice bright room, hot and cold water, adjoining bath, quiet house, suit business man.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive light; hot, cold water; telephone, elevator; gentlemen; references. Clark.

106TH, 288 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Beautiful, newly furnished, airy room; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apt. 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, cool rooms; $5, $6; gentlemen. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive outside room; convenient to bath and near subway.

111TH, 536 WEST (Apt. 66), Broadway.—Exceptionally fine front room; private; gentleman.

115TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant room, near Columbia; all improvements; $4. Apt. 8.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, opposite Teachers College, between Morningside and Riverside Drives; southern exposure; double, $10, $8, $7; single, $5.50 to $7; kitchen privileges; reception rooms. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 12 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large and connecting rooms; private bath; electricity.

130TH ST., 408 WEST, (Apt. 11.)—Large, beautifully furnished; running water; adjoining bath; opposite park; small American family; moderate.

135D, 450 WEST.—Large and small rooms, comfortably furnished, refined home, private house; gentlemen; reference; $2.50-$5.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Nice room, high-class elevator; private family; reasonable. Apartment 5F.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Large, comfortable, well-furnished room; private house; gentleman; moderate.

161ST, 570 WEST.—Parlor floor, furnished; private house; private bath; Washington Heights; excellent service; rent reasonable; telephone Stuyvesant 2960. I. Radin.

161ST, 570 WEST.—Furnished room, Washington Heights; excellent service; rent reasonable; telephone Stuyvesant 2969. I. Radin.

BROADWAY, (110th St.)—One or two gentlemen; superior home accommodations. Cathedral 9088.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (corner 171st.)—Beautiful outside room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Apt. 54. W 15 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, corner 119th.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. Apartment 4A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished living room, bedroom suite, exclusive apartment. Call all day. Riverside 9081, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 302.—Front room, beautiful view, very comfortable surroundings; gentleman. Stanhope.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large, beautifully furnished room, facing the Drive; suitable for music studio. 4570 Audubon, 6-B.

WEST END AV., 350.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; exclusive; modern home.

WEST END AV., 611.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable room, well furnished, lavatory; gentleman; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

74TH ST, 134 WEST.—One and two rooms, all improvements, service, high-class.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN, single, wants well-furnished room, with bath, between 89th-110th St., West; state price. L. E. 227 Times.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, in private house, by refined couple, 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; west side, between 65th-112th Sts.; state particulars and price. R 381 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

5th Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths; electricity, switchboard; refined service.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Desirable rooms, electricity; table board.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent table; private house, telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 168 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Students' residence; single, double, sunny rooms; meals.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Large, quiet second-floor room, newly decorated; two desirable single rooms; fine balance season; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.

Single, double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Beautiful large and small front rooms; steam, electricity; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45. Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservations. Newburg.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity, table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor suite; private bath; excellent table.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 9.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, medium room, board; newly decorated; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

88D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; every convenience; electricity; table guests.

85TH, 150 WEST.—Large room; excellent board; electricity; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large rooms, private bath; other rooms; references; table board.

91ST, 39 WEST.—Room and board; refined people; excellent meals; top floor.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Room with two meals to responsible business person; $15 per week. Apt. 8.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Double and single rooms; newly decorated; excellent French cuisine.

104TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Front room, running water; excellent board; homelike. Jantzen.

107TH, 501 WEST. (Apt. 19.)—Refined Hebrew adult family; high-class elevator apartment; well furnished rooms, running water; excellent home cooking; breakfast and dinner.

111TH, 545 WEST.—Large room, bath; board; gentlemen, couple. Apartment 8F.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (CORNER 77TH ST.)—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; COOL AND ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; EXCLUSIVE TABLE.

WEST END AV., 603.—Large, small rooms, attractively furnished; private bath; also suite; French spoken; references.

WEST END AV., 824, (86th St.)—Rooms, suites, floors; excellent table; Winter reservations; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Elderly Jewish lady would like room and board with respectable family; state particulars. Mrs. M. Pawliger, 165 Audubon Av.

THREE LADIES want board and rooms in the city. Swain, 3,920 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

Beautiful Halcyon Hall, Howard Av., Grymes Hill. Superior accommodations; reduced rates September, October; delightful place to spend Autumn; worth investigating; charming country and marine view; vegetable garden; garage; tennis courts.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Attractive suburban home; has large, comfortable rooms, to rent, with board. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.

Rockledge Manor Hotel and cottages, 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers; convenient location; refined clientele; moderate prices. Telephone 3344 Yonkers.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY CLUB.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; excellent food and service; run by former manager Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Telephone Far Rockaway 214.

234 Grandview Av.—Few choice rooms until Sept. 7. Phone Far Rockaway 980.

New Jersey.

Orange Mountainside, beautiful Colonial estate, near country club, suites, private baths; rooms; excellent food, garage; moderate. Tel. Orange 534R, or write Z 305 Times Annex.

New York State.

Ellis wood.—Board; Ulster County farm. Arrange 300 West 46th St. Phone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

A private family (Christian) having a charming country house and large farm offers two connecting double rooms to refined people; appointments first class; terms, $20 to $25 per week each guest. Address Devonshire Farm, Norwalk, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Rowanda, Penn.—Woodleigh, modern, refined, unique, beautiful hilly country, fine bathing and fishing, cottages and farm attached; owner trained nurse; good table; special prices to families or large parties; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Country Board Wanted.

Two refined ladies want board, commuting distance to seashore, after Labor Day; state price. X. W., 3,625 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping; typist; experienced. R 674 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER, absolutely thoroughly experienced; at present with large manufacturing concern; desires change; capable. O 353 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Knowledge of stenography; bright beginner desires position; $10 to start. F. L., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wishes position with reliable firm; best reference furnished. R 400 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Up to date, takes orders on dresses, &c.; remodelling; fittings at your residence; reasonable. R. Polerier, 44 East 29th St., city. Tel. Madison Square 6254.

HOTEL CLERK.—Young woman with excellent experience wishes day clerk's position in hotel in or near near New York. S 250 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

HOUSEKEEPER and manager in small, refined family. Address Mrs. M. Shaw, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; references. Brook, 211 West 98th. Tel. 3239 Riverside.

MILLINERY WOMAN, experienced, desires position, business house, where ability will be appreciated. Beatrice Heyman, 518 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Situation as nurse for baby in New York City; best reference. Mrs. G. D. Snyder, 1,385 J, New Rochelle.

OLIVER TYPIST and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; salary $15. H 567 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert reportorial stenographer, capable of taking 200 words per minute, desires assignments transcribing speeches at clubs, conventions, or lectures; court work also accepted; absolute accuracy guaranteed; highest references furnished. A 779 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, initiative, bookkeeping knowledge, office routine; $20. S. F., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; willing, conscientious worker; $12. L. Harrison, 1,251 37th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.— Efficient; executive ability; eight years' experience. O 360 Times.

TYPIST, expert, wishes work evenings at home; rapid and accurate. L 706 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

TEACHER, native Russian, perfect scholar, gives lessons at home. Address Selkin, 919 Forest Av. Tel. 2297 Melrose.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency supplies first class servants. 2415 Broadway, (corner 89th St.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

Young man, 30, married, draft Class 4, wishes position as semi-senior on public accountant's staff or as office manager in essential industry. Experience: Bookkeeper 2 years, bookkeeper and office manager 4 years, 5 years as junior and semi-senior with certified public accountants; familiar with manufacturing, costs, export and general merchandising; minimum salary $2,500, with prospect of advancement predicated upon service rendered. Ambitious, S 216 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, auditing important industrial and commercial establishment, has evenings after 5:30 and Saturday afternoons open. R 393 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 996.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, capable of taking entire charge, 3 years' experience, college student, can take off trial balances and monthly statements, wishes position where advancement is assured; salary $18. Jack Wiederhorn, 54 Lewis St., City.

BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, expert, seeks position; highest references; salary reasonable. O 347 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 8 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, Scotch, 26 years old, 7 years' experience, wishes private position; do own repairs; A1 references. A. Todd, 221 Eastt 32d St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 5 years' experience, married, wishes private position; reference. H. Herzog, 32 Harrison Place, Elmhurst. Tel. 1436R, Newtown, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, 22, 5 years' experience; private family; draft exempt; afternoon or evenings; good reference. George Rossignol, 44 West 98th.

CHAUFFEUR, private; drives any car; understands repairs; references. Kinney, 1,448 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes private position. Edward Fischel, 312 East 72d. Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, seeks position city or country. William Lane, 27 W. 93d.

CHINA AND MANCHURIA. — Established house seeks suitable representation of American manufacturers. Call or write, Korgi & American Trading Corporation, 277 Broadway, New York City.

CIVIL ENGINEER, university graduate; five years' experience as designer and outside engineer for large contracting firm in mill buildings, steel, concrete, and wood piers, sheds, warehouses, also in technical work, including freight handling appliances; leaving present employer because no further advancement; want similar work or with manufacturing concern requiring executive initiative, integrity, and love of hard work to handle labor and production problems. S 152 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, English, French, and Spanish, typist, bookkeeping knowledge; South American, 25 years old, married gentleman desires position with advancement possibilities; $25. O 329 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—I am a graduate civil engineer, with 15 years' practical experience, including business, municipal engineering, statistical work, miscellaneous investigations, reports, systematizing, and efficiency engineering; I have had a thorough legal training and know how to use it to advantage; I have plenty of ambition, drive, and initiative, and, having obtained what education I have at night, I know what it means to work; I am 35 years of age and married; having outgrown the possibilities of my present position, I seek a change offering opportunities for further development; present earnings are $3,000 per year; can you utilize my services? H 575 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Business man, 42, desires position of responsibility such as assistant to busy executive or private secretary; clean cut and aggressive; American born; familiar with modern office and factory methods, &c.; good correspondent, salesman, and stenographer. Advertiser, Box 139 Floral Park, New York.

GARDENER, Scandinavian, 47, wishes position as head gardener or Superintendent on gentleman's estate; thirty years' experience; best references; prefer State of New York or Connecticut. P. J., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

GENERAL OFFICE MANAGER,

AGE 33, MARRIED, LOCATED

U. S. GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION WORK IN CUBA, READS,

WRITES, AND SPEAKS SPANISH FLUENTLY, SEEKS EMPLOYMENT SOME ESSENTIAL

INDUSTRY; CORRESPONDENCE

INVITED. Z 302 TIMES ANNEX.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT OR CHIEF CLERK: 15 years' experience on payrolls, shipping and receiving stores, costs, purchasing and general office routine; desires a position with concern that will appreciate a hustler and one not afraid of hard work; best of references furnished from present and past employers. W 4 Times.

LATIN-AMERICAN EXPERT.

Qualified to develop large export business; thoroughly conversant with Latin-American requirements and methods; was head small export concern past two years; smallest salary considered $3,000 per year. S 140 Times.

MAN.—Strong, energetic man can fill vacancy requiring responsibility; hotel houseman, &c.; draft exempt; references. S. E., 1,364 Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S experienced stock clerk; state references and salary expected. W 3 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE STEEL AND MANUFACTURING; DRAFT EXEMPT. Z 313 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN, draft exempt, wants position with reputable house. Apply Lester W. Levy, 807 West 181st St.

SPANISH-AMERICAN, experienced translator, typist, wants position as office assistant. O 372 Times.

TEACHER.—A highly educated Frenchman speaking six languages, with knowledge of history, geography, art, and exchange, as private educator or private teacher to reside in the house and to assist in instruction. Z 339 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempted, wishes to connect with reliable glove concern as manager; can show results; knows the business well; ability in office management; correspondent; also salesman. O 357 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) American, exempt, seeks position for advancement. H 565 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, salesman or responsible position. Apter, 56 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, clerical position; salary $20. R 686 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT.—Desirable position, with good future, for woman of right capacity and business inclination; some office experience and accounting knowledge required; apply by letter only, stating qualifications, age, nationality, salary; applications by phone, in person, or through agents not considered. Sand Mixing Machine Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

ASSISTANT to office manager and order clerk in large export house; good opportunity; state experience and salary expected. A 744 Times Downtown.

Sunday
Want Advertisements
must be in
The Times Building by
4 P. M.
Today

HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE commercial house located in the Bronx requires a number of young ladies for filing and clerical work; previous experience desirable, but not essential; applicants should state age, experience, if any, and salary desired. L. W., 100 Times Bronx.

ASSISTANT to department head; must be experienced in office routine, freight shipment and claim, able to handle general correspondence; railroad experience preferred. A 777 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.
A real estate office, Agency Department.
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
717 FIFTH AV.

BILLING CLERKS.—Two experienced billing clerks wanted for permanent positions in high-class city office; must be rapid and accurate typists; give full particulars of experience, age, and salary desired. Z 270 Times Annex.

BILLING CLERK, experienced on Elliott-Fisher and Underwood machines, wanted; accuracy essential; resident of Jersey City preferred. B 317 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Elliott-Fisher machine operator; must be neat, accurate, and experienced, rapid and willing worker, for position in high-class office of women's wear manufacturer, centrally located in Manhattan; permanent position for right party; salary to start, $70 per month. Address L 668 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S Assistants and Clerks required by a large casualty insurance company; exceptional opportunity for advancement; hours 9 to 5; Saturdays, half day. Reply, giving age, experience, salary expected, and position desired, P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER, fully experienced, competent double entry; must be able to take trial balance; rapid penman, accurate at figures; good salary, with rapid advancement, for the right party. Write, stating age, experience, and salary desired. A 778 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, WITH SOME EXPERIENCE, IS ALSO A PHONOGRAPHER; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 293 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady as assistant; must be rapid, accurate, and able to take off trial balances; salary to start $18, with advancement; give age, references, religion, and experience. B 362 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, fully experienced, competent of taking entire charge; trial balance; knowledge of typewriting; good pay to one qualifying. Ebinger Baking Co., 40 Snyder Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, thoroughly experienced ledger clerk; good penman; exceptional opportunity for advancement. Apply between 10 and 12, Carl Ahlers, No. 5 Worth St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry; must be rapid penman, accurate at figures; good salary, rapid advancement. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a savings bank, one who understands Italian preferred. Apply by mail, state experience and salary expected. A 754 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in ship broker's office; accurate worker only need apply; state reference, age, experience, and salary expected. A 775 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, must be thoroughly experienced double entry; steady and responsible position; good salary; Christian firm. L. J., 255 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—High school graduate preferred. Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th St.

CARETAKER.—Refined woman for children, between 2 and 4; must have experience and bring good references. Orphan Asylum Society, 1,435 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CASHIER, restaurant experience; light bookkeeping, stenography. Call 47 W. 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID wanted at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway and 3rd St.

CLERKS—EXPERIENCED.

PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH ADVANCEMENT; ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY; LARGE OFFICE; HOURS 9-5, SATURDAYS 1. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY NOW EARNED, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS H 619 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.

We are in need of a number of girls and women who can qualify for clerical positions; pay to start based on previous experience, with opportunities for rapid advancement.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOOKLYN, N. Y.

CLERKS.

High school graduate, business experience preferred; good salary.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

CLERK with statistical experience in auditing department of a large publishing house; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; state experience, age, and salary expected. Z 315 Times Annex.

CLERK.—A girl to file correspondence is wanted by The Current History Magazine; chance for quick promotion. Apply at Room 1,710 Times Building, Times Square, at 9 A. M. Saturday.

CLERKS wanted for subscription work, by prominent publishers; liberal salary, permanent positions; pleasant surroundings. B 338 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady as entry or register clerk; must be correct at figures and have good appearance; pleasant surroundings. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

CLERK.—Good invoice clerk in export house. Answer by letter. Export, Room 828 Singer Building, 149 Broadway; stating full particulars.

COMPLAINT CLERKS.

Young ladies, capable adjusters and searchers for large uptown publishing house; good salary and permanent positions. B 339 Times.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT, with some experience; write full particulars. Dentist, 141 West 76th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid, accurate; capable of acting as assistant to manager in wholesale house; state age, religion, and experience; salary $25. H 573 Times Downtown.

DOWNTOWN BANK
OFFERS EMPLOYMENT IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS TO AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMEN; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND MINIMUM SALARY. A 741 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FILE CLERK to assist supervisor of large file room; publishing house; good pay; permanent position. B 535 Times.

GIRLS.—Large manufacturing concern requires the services of a few girls for office work, must be bright, willing, 16 years of age, good opportunity. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

GIRLS for light hand work in stationery factory; $9 to start; early advancement; steady work. Chas. E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St., N. Y.

GIRL for clerical work, with high school education preferrred; excellent oppportunity for rapid advancement; $10 start. Henry Moss, 37 Beaver St.

GIRLS and women on light, clean work; steady employment; good wages. Invader Textile Corp., 2,157 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

GIRL (white) for general housework, small family. Apply 523 West 112th St., Apartment 31. Telephone Morningside 82.

GIRL to file letters and index books in export house; salary to start $8. A 706 Times Downtown.

GIRL, over 16. Apply before 12 o'clock, U. S. Rubber Co., 561 West 58th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Colored woman to take care of bachelor's apartment; must be good cook; comfortable quarters and plenty of time for study and recreation; apply in own handwriting; state experience, quote references; give age and salary expected. B 292 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl to assist with 7-year-old boy and do light housework. Apply all day Saturday. Mrs. A. Evrard, Apartment 2, 419 West 125th St.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY TO DO CLERICAL WORK AND MAKE HERSELF GENERALLY USEFUL; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. S., 159 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in large import and export house; over 18; neat writer and accurate at figures; steady position; state religion, experience, and salary expected. Apply in own handwriting, Aniline, 844 Greenwich St., New York City.

OFFICE WORK—DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS, 18-25, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, EXPERIENCE NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, PREFER BRAINS AND QUICKNESS; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; HOURS 9-5, SATURDAYS 1 O'CLOCK; START $50 MONTH; INCREASE TO $60 3 MONTHS IF SATISFACTORY; FURTHER ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. ADDRESS H 620 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OPERATORS
ON POWER MACHINES; CANVAS WORK. ABERCROMBIE & FITCH CO., 448 WEST 37TH ST.

NURSE, graduate, registered, for floor duty; moderate sized hospital; advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. Box 70, 2,121 Third Av.

NURSE GIRL for two boys, 5 and 7; good salary, fine home, seashore, for Summer only. Phone or write Mrs. I. Rottenberg, 11 Cedar Av., Arverne, L. I. Hammels 2474.

NURSE.—Experienced; two-year child; Kew Gardens. Chetham. Tel. Richmond Hill 4927.

POWERS ACCOUNTING MACHINE OPERATORS NEEDED AT ONCE, ON ESSENTIAL WAR WORK; KEY PUNCH OPERATORS, TABULATORS, CHECKERS, AND SORTERS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 9 A. M. TO 9 P. M., SATURDAY, 9 TO 6, U. S. GAS DEFENSE PLANT, LONG ISLAND CITY.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2038, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY, who has wholesale experience, and can model at the same time. H. Schwalbe, 31 West 38th St.

SALESWOMAN to sell gold jewelry or silverware; steady position; must have highest references. Apply Lambert Bros., 3d Av., corner 58th St.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day, extra Saturdays; experience not necessary. Call today. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced, (mending,) for institution; good salary, with board and lodging; references required. Apply Summer home, 67 North Chase Av., Rockaway Beach.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined and educated woman, not over 35, as seamstress and help with housekeeping; sleep out. Call before 12 at 331 West 85th.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER wanted, dictaphone and export experience preferred; must possess initiative; good opportunity for advancement; salary $20. A 767 Times Downtown.

STENCIL CUTTER, experienced on silk stencils, by prominent uptown publishers; liberal pay, permanent position, pleasant surroundings. B 337 Times.

STENCIL FILERS wanted by large uptown publishing house; liberal salaries; steady positions, considerate treatment and pleasant working conditions. B 336 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Essential industry requires an experienced stenographer clerk to check invoices and handle correspondence; knowledge of computing machine desirable; accuracy necessary; give references, salary desired; write fully. H 603 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY, WILLING TO ASSIST BOOKKEEPER AND TO DO SOME CLERICAL WORK; STATE REFERENCES, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 292 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young woman with some experience for work in accounting department of large publishing house; permanent position with opportunity for advancement. Z 314 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, WANTED AT ONCE BY AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY; GOOD SALARY. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY TO ROOM 1143, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, intelligent young lady for contractor's office in vicinity of Grand Central Terminal; permanent position to right party. Address, own handwriting, giving experience, religion, age, salary, &c., B 323 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in wholesale house; agreeable surroundings; half day Saturday; good position for refined girl. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, religion, and salary expected. W 14 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl with some experience, or would take capable junior, large concern in Jersey City; good surroundings; convenient; excellent chance for the right girl; in reply state age, experience, if any; religion and education. Z 288 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER in large import house; must have some experience; not under 18; steady position for good worker; state religion, experience, and salary expected. Apply Hudson, 644 Greenwich St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER AND FILE CLERK, principal duty filing; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; American girl; state salary desired and experience. B 288 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be very rapid, accurate, and able to assume responsibility; work and salary attractive; don't apply unless thoroughly competent; state experience, references, age. A 743 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

Permanent position for capable stenographer and office assistant; initial salary about $15. Apply, in person or by mail, Ossining Chemical Works, Ossining, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be accurate, willing, and understand filing, &c.; work is interesting rather than routine; pleasant environment. Call Room 1206, 15 West 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Prefer one familiar with switchboard; excellent position; good prospects for one with ability; commencing, $15. Address Permanent, P. O. Box 346, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, intelligent, good education, and experienced; good position and opportunity for the right person; reply in detail, and state salary expected. L 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, with some experience; applicant available only four or five days weekly would be considered; address, stating references, salary desired. L 689 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in light bookkeeping, excellent chance for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Ever Ready Machine Co., 122 Centre.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least 2 years' experience; capable; permanent position; good chance advancement; Christian firm; $15 start. S 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish or English wanted; able to translate correctly from English to Spanish; state salary. P. O. Box 498, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER - Switchboard Operator.

Advertisements for insertion in the Want Columns of The New York Times may be handed in at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY, bright, for import and export firm; call Aug. 26 and 27, between 10 and 2 and 3. Mill Supplies Dept., Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., 174 Fulton St., New York City.

PACKER, experienced, for art objects, lamps, &c.; good position. Cruset Mfg. Co., 256 West 23th St.

PORTERS.

STRONG, HEALTHY MEN.
STEADY WORK.
GOOD PAY.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.—6 blocks south of 14th St.

PORTER, first-class, in tailoring house. Apply with references. B. Stern & Son, 632 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.—Man who is a stenographer and with some business experience. Address, with full particulars, S. & Co., Z 278 Times Annex.

PHYSICIAN.—Registered in New York; advertising office outside of city; office practice only, treating chronic diseases of both men and women; must be capable man professionally and of good moral habits; character references required; state age; have an excellent opening for right man, one who is live wire, clean both morally and professionally. Address Z 333 Times Annex.

PRODUCTION MANAGER. New high-grade metal stamping and finishing works has opening for thorough and experienced assistant factory manager; reply in detail and fully; confidence. O 338 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN.—Splendid opportunity for right man who understands real estate business; salary and commissions; in Washington, D. C. Address S. & Co., Z 279 Times Annex.

RODMAN, must have experience, by contractor, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor; salary $80 per month.

RUNNER to start in a bank; good salary and prospects; state age and schooling. Box A 709 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Did it ever occur to you that these are exceptional times and that any man who has initiative, backed by energy and push, can now assure himself of permanent financial independence? If you have made a record as a salesman you must realize that your personality was more responsible therefor than your line of goods and you would consider it an insult to be offered a salary. Our organization was built primarily from a salesman's point of view and we have fittingly demonstrated this fact to every man connected with us. We are helping to solve the nation's food and transportation problems by marketing and selling a high-grade investment security, on commission basis, a proposition connected with the biggest industry in the country, and we have achieved unparalleled success during the past six months. If you are in a rut, but desire to get the maximum return for the effort expended and have confidence in your own ability to do because others are doing, write for appointment, giving age, experience, earnings and telephone number. Box H 18 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on salary basis for city trade by large food manufacturer; must be either draft exempt or in deferred class; experience desirable but not essential. Apply by letter, Z 307 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—I want six men, one each for Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, for high-grade investment security on commission basis. If you are at present employed, as salesman or otherwise, I will arrange for part time temporarily. Write for appointment, giving age, earnings and experience. Box H 12 Times.

SALESMEN.—Thoroughly equipped men's furnishings salesmen; futures; draft exempt; permanent positions; good salary; pleasant surroundings in modern busy store large Eastern city. Apply Mr. Hirsh, care F. S. & C., 6th floor, 23 East 26th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Two desirable openings on force of city sales representative in selling looseleaf systems or knowledge of accounting preferred but not essential. See Mr. Steele, C. E. Sheppard Co., 303 Hudson St.

SALESMAN. — Gentleman, middle-aged, wanted to act as salesman and representative, to follow office inquiries, &c.; acquainted with hotel and restaurant trade; salary $35 weekly; state experience, &c. B 421 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, for out-of-town store; dry goods and carpets departments; also understanding advertising; steady place for right man. Hoell Latham, corner 28th St. and 5th Av., Room 309.

SALESMEN to sell motor truck stock; liberal commission; must be snappy and willing to earn big money; "advance money" and "salary grabbers" not wanted. 110 West 40th, Room 1101.

SALESMEN.—I. C. S. work; advance $2.70 per day to $50 a week; commission, bonus; opportunity for cumulative income. Apply 9 to 12 355 East 149th.

SALESMAN.—Largest children's wash dress house open to accept applications for side line; state commission basis; state territories. B 321 Times.

SALESMAN.—Reliable paint, oil house; opportunity for experienced party; drawing account against commission. Room 612, 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted, flour, for Eastern New York, Jersey, Connecticut; commission basis; exclusively or side line. Address H 547 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to see retail trade; must be experienced in hosiery and underwear; salary and commission. H 511 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, to handle a fine line of marabou neckwear; side line; commission. L Winner, 51 Bond St.

SALESMAN wanted in an import and export notion house; experienced man preferred; salary. H 570 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, export, large export house; assistant to handle West Coast, South America, territory; good future for right man; state salary expected. B 354 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK in dry goods commission house, draft exempt. Address, in own handwriting, giving reference and salary expected, L 714 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man wanted for woolen house; salary $15 per week. B 283 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, 3 STENOGRAPHERS
FOR
U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK
IN FRANCE.

Salary $125 per month and maintenance in France, including transportation to and from plant.

All applicants must be citizens of the United States, between ages of 32 and 55 years, and in good health.

If you are at present employed on Government work, stay where you are.

Apply by letter only, stating place of birth, condition of health, age, and name and address of three last employers who will recommend you, to

F. S., BOX 103 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.

EXPERIENCED IN SECRETARIAL DUTIES; RAPID, ACCURATE, COMPETENT; MANUFACTURING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; MUST BE AMERICAN CITIZEN OVER 31 YEARS; STATE SALARY, NATIONALITY OF PARENTS, AND WHERE LAST EMPLOYED.

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 57,
HOBOKEN, N. J.,
UPTOWN STATION.

STENOGRAPHER.—Essential industry requires an experienced stenographer-clerk to check invoices and handle correspondence; knowledge of computing machines desirable; accuracy necessary; give references, salary desired. Write fully, H 902 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Boy for real estate office; fine opportunity to learn the business. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 1 East 34 St.

STENOGRAPHER, with six months' or one year's experience; $14 to start. David B. ..., Inc., 35 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish or English, wanted; able to translate correctly from English to Spanish; state salary. P. O. Box 498, City Hall Station.

STOCK CLERK.—Man of middle age, competent to take charge of stock room, at moderate salary. Apply, giving telephone number, Z 235 Times Annex.

STOCK MEN, experienced, married man only. Write or call Monday, 9 A. M. Pollak Behrens, 846 Broadway.

STOCK BOYS, stationery factory; $11 start; early advancement; steady work. Chas. E. Weigand & Co., 22 Howard St.

SUMMONS SERVER.—Intelligent man (or woman) serve court papers; $16 weekly begin; advancement. Answer by letter only, Commonwealth, 18 East 41st St.

SUPERVISOR WANTED FOR DAY AND NIGHT SHIFT FOR LABOR CORPORATION WORKING ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS; WANT MAN CAPABLE OF HANDLING 50 TO 300 MEN AND WOMEN EFFICIENTLY; MUST BE IN GOOD HEALTH AND ACTIVE; 29 TO 40 YEARS OLD; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT TYPE; SALARY $150 TO $250 PER MONTH; WRITE EXPERIENCE FULLY, AND IF POSSIBLE SEND PHOTO. Z 273 TIMES ANNEX.

SUPERVISER.—Experienced Jewish young man to care for boys (8-12 years of age), in orphan asylum; salary $20 per week, board and lodging; references required. Apply mornings at Summer home, 67 North Chase Ave., Rockaway Beach, or

THE
STANDARD
AIRCRAFT
COPORATION
OF
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE FOLLOWING:

TOOLMAKERS,
TINSMITHS.

Ten first-class bench hands; must understand drawings and be experienced on high-class work.

RADIATOR REPAIR MAN.

Thoroughly experienced repair man for radiators; these repairs are on new radiators that have been slightly damaged by shipping and handling; steady work and good wages.

TYPEWRITER REPAIR MAN.

Must be first-class repair man, to keep in repair a number of typewriters, mimeographs, tabulating and addressograph machines; this is a steady position, and the working conditions are the best.

TURRET LATHE OPERATORS.

J. & L. OPERATORS,
Who can set up their own
work from blue prints.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

NIGHT AND DAY SHIFT.

10 PER CENT. EXTRA FOR
NIGHT WORK.

MUST BE CITIZENS.

APPLY AT ONCE.

TIRE MAN, experienced, who can show ability toward developing growing retail business in the South; prospects of large earnings guaranteed. Address P. O. Box 387, Hartsdale N. Y.

TOOLMAKERS
INSTRUMENT MAKERS
78 CENTS PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and tool makers, thoroughly knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO, INC.
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St.—6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST-CLASS, PLANERS, LATHE, SHAPER, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1,396, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES, WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 65 33D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

U. S.
GOVERNMENT
NEEDS YOU!

Largest shell-making plant in America needs able-bodied men and women; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; good wages; advancement possible; age between 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person, or by mail, at once.

T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING COMPANY,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO

Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City.

OR TO

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, New York.

"Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50."

WANTED,
MOTORMEN and
CONDUCTORS.
THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY
SYSTEM.

Wages 41 to 49c per hour.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
130TH ST. AND 3D AV.
65TH ST. AND 3D AV.
54TH ST. AND 10TH AV.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1228, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WIREMEN WITH EXPERIENCE ON AIRPLANE WORK PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS; GOOD WAGES; ADVANCEMENT possible; age between 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person, or by mail, at once.

YOUNG MAN as stock boy in domestic department of wholesale silk house; good chance for bright, willing boy; moderate salary to start; high school graduate preferred. O 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, experienced in general office duties, by large manufacturing company; state age, references, and salary expected. H 612 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as Spanish-English stenographer wanted for the export department; excellent opportunity; apply in person Monday morning. Berg Bros., 478 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN to help chemist in laboratory; one with some experience preferred. Zobel Color Works, 161 9th St., near 3d Av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN
to assist in shipping department; good pay, steady work; reference required. Annin & Co., 130 William St.

YOUNG MAN, to start in a bank; good salary and prospects; state age and schooling. D. Box A 703 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail, L 349 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 28, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON Jack Rabbit; bargain, sure; 5-pass.; year old; new rubber; perfect condition; cost $2,150; for quick sale, $800. C. L. Browne, Owner, Empire Hotel.

BUICK, late model 1916 seven-passenger touring, fully equipped; owner in France. Phone 6825 Plaza; no dealers.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flach, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET.
Beautiful condition. Wallace, 536 West 59th.

CADILLAC 1917 coupe; also roadster, landaulet, limousine; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC, new 7-passenger sedan body, for sale; bargain. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

CADILLAC 1918 landaulet brougham, bought in March; reasonable. Lansdale, 3448 Riverside.

CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CHALMERS coupelet, late model; four new tires; car like new; $750 cash; quick cash buyer, 1,203 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone 636 Decatur.

CHANDLER.
Overhauled, Refinished, 90-Day Guarantee.
USED CARS.
Model 17 7-passenger touring.
Model 17-B 7-passenger touring.
Model 17 7-passenger touring.
Model 17 7-passenger limousine.
Model 17-B 7-passenger sedan.
Model 17-B 4-passenger coupe.
Model 16 5-passenger cabriolet.
OTHER MAKES.
D. E. WORM DRIVE 1-TON TRUCK.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORP'N,
62d st. and Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 58th St.

DODGE touring, bumper, chains, clock, mirror, extra rims, shoes, extras; must be sold. 4004J.

DODGE 1918 touring; victoria top, wire wheels. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

F. I. A. T.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30"; hardwood body, victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America. BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD COUPELET, LIKE NEW. FINE RUNNING CONDITION; BARGAIN PRICE. 171 EAST 122D ST. NO PHONE.

FORD touring car, 1917; first-class condition; $475. Residence, 489 East 176th, Bronx.

HUDSON 1917 4-passenger Sport; must be seen to be appreciated. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

HUDSON 1917 LIMOUSINE.
10 West 60th, Columbus 5078.

HUPMOBILE 1917, touring; perfect condition; very reasonable; demonstration by appointment. Irvington 2293.

LANCIA.—Must sacrifice my almost new runabout; cost $3,000; fully equipped and perfect; $750 cash. Wallant, 1,676 Broadway.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MARMON 1917, 7-passenger touring; painted maroon, gold stripe; corduroy slip covers, seen to be appreciated.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(BROOKLYN BRANCH),
172 MALBONE ST., BROOKLYN,
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 6384.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating seven; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A-1 condition. P. O. Box 24, Rosebank, S. I.

MARMON 1917 sedan; like new throughout. Call at 112 West 52d.

MARMON LIMOUSINE.—ALMOST NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MERCER roadster, 22-70; extra seat, cord tires; perfect mechanically; paint good; $1,350. Robertson, 192 Whitney, Hartford, Conn.

OLDSMOBILE coupe, late 1916; perfect condition; run in Summer, warm in Winter; an ideal doctor's car; must sell; $800. 2,235 Grand Concourse, (152d St.)

PACKARD little 18 model landaulet, newly painted, for $650. P. G. Albert, 283 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn. Phone Barnum 4709.

PACKARD, 1915.—3-38, 7-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE.
Almost new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PAIGE 1917, Brooklands model; convertible 4-pass. roadster; tan-colored slip covers; 9,000 miles; many extras; quick cash sale, $1,400. Kay Anderson, 135 Broadway, Cortland 2625.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING.
Latest model, "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshield, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

RENAULT landaulet town car; completely equipped; no dealer. Circle 4572, before 12.

REO Touring Car, 1916; good condition; a bargain; owner leaving the city. Phone Flatbush 6248.

REX sedan, new 7-passenger; bargain; also Rex sedan, 7-passenger, new body. Dunham Sales Co., 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

S. G. V. four-passenger "Special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 4572 Circle.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder.
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder. Reasonable
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder. prices.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 58th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 7-passenger touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. & Broadway.

STUTZ bulldog special, like new; must sell. A. Sternberg, 1,934 Broadway.

WHITE 1914, 30, in first-class condition. Beckman, 2,295 University Av. Fordham 520.

WHITE 1916 "45" 7 pass., extra Winter top. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

WINTON, Model 33, light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 PREMIER touring; like new.
LOCOMOBILE (6-38) touring.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog Special.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 FRANKLIN touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" Sedan.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
PACKARD, 3½-TON.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
327 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
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OVERLANDS AND WILLYS KNIGHTS — Reconditioned & Guaranteed by the manufacturer. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 60th St.

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RIGHT PRICES.

1918 HAYNES 7-passenger touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE runabout.
1917 MITCHELL 5-passenger touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" touring.
1917 CHEVROLET touring; very late.
1917 OVERLAND "6" small touring.
1916 OVERLAND small runabout.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1916 CHANDLER cabinny roadster.
1916 CADILLAC touring; exceptional.
1916 CHALMERS 7-passenger.
1916 DODGE runabout; exceptional.
1914 NATIONAL roadster; electric starter.

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Closed Sunday.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., CORNER FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

PACKARD 1917, 2-25 TOURING.
PACKARD 1916, 1-38 Landaulet.
PACKARD 1912, 30 Landaulet, also touring.
PACKARD 1912, 6-48 Limousine.
CHEVROLET 1918, 8-Cylinder Touring.
NATIONAL 1917 Limousine.
WINTON 1918 Limousine, with extra touring body.
HUDSON 1916 6-40, 7-passenger Sedan.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH),
172 MALBONE ST., BROOKLYN.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 6384.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; immediate delivery. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

FORD extension in fine condition, with or without rack body; running every day; seen by appointment only. Gale Smith, 1,582 Broadway. Columbus 9550.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by hour, week or trip. Melrose 988.

CHALMERS.—Beautiful landaulet, 7-passenger; $3 hour; trips reasonable. Bradley, Schuyler 2866.

Five-passenger touring car to hire by hour or trip. 2404 Harlem.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS.—(Twin sixes.) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Telephone Col. 2151, Col. 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively, landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8030.

PACKARDS, (twin sixes;) Pierce-Arrows, hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Col. 2151, Col. 7261.

PACKARD (7-passenger) for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED AUTOS FOR CASH.
Bring up to door and "Cash in."
JANDORF, 1,783 Broadway, near 57th.
Telephone Circle 2476.

HIGHEST prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 4008 Fordham.

HUDSON Sedan or similar car; state full particulars; cash. H. K., 164 Times.

BUICK.—Good Buick, Hupmobile or Dodge, 1916 or 1917 model. C. R., 124 Times.

Want light Dodge or Buick roadster; no dealers. Phone Harlem 6105.

FORD Touring or Roadster; immediate cash; telephone Circle 860.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St. and at Broadway. Write today for Catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 W. 59TH ST. Practical, Reliable, Moderate. Efficient Instructors. Ladies' Classes. Phone Circle 1754.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GOVERNMENT WORK.
METAL WORKING PLANT.

Fully equipped to do work in brass and steel; particularly well equipped for parts requiring drilling and heavy and light punch press work; also pipe work, drilling, bending and buffing, has also a fair size iron foundry for either chill or sand casting. Desire to devote part of its plant to manufacturing for concern doing Government work, located near Government piers. Parties interested please address W. N., 296 Times Downtown.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

An established New York corporation, with an abundancy of orders on hands, wishes the necessary capital to fill same; there is a good opportunity for smaller or larger investments; it will pay you to get particulars. Write Opportunity, Room 611, World Building, New York.

FOR Sale—A first-class dairy restaurant, fully equipped throughout, situated on the main business street in the centre of City of Providence, Rhode Island; the man who can give this place proper attention will make money. Z 254 Times Annex.

Automobile livery, excellent equipment, best also corporation and Government; unusual opportunity to secure very profitable established business; $6,000 cash. For particulars address Z 331 Times Annex.

Have you an essential factory or business ready to retire? I will take it in exchange for my country residence, equity $12,000. Write particulars Lefranc, 33 Division Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Old - established warehouse business; new three-ton Packard truck, half of van body; sacrifice account ill-health. John T. Tilt, 273 New York Av., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Webster 4361.

Wholesale house, established fifty years, owing to restricted imports, have three floors idle; would consider taking on profitable side line for the sale of manufacturers' output. R 248 Times Downtown.

Automobile ignition, lighting and storage battery business; well established; $25,000-$30,000 yearly; must sell account poor health; good chance. R. W., 506 Times Bronx.

PLUMBING.—For sale, old established, up-to-date plumbing shop in Brooklyn; fine opportunity; no triflers. Box 358, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

MOTION-PICTURE THEATRE
wanted immediately; owner only; state all particulars. A., O 351 Times.

Active Partnership in Sound Business.—Will invest $5,000 to $4,000. Apply J. M. S., East Rockaway, L. I.

For lease, restaurant, in high-class apartment hotel. Apply 780 Madison Av.

FOR SALE.

We Make and Sell Only
NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS
AND CREDIT FILES.

Lowest prices. Small monthly payments. No interest charges. Written guarantee. Old registers repaired, rebuilt, bought, sold, and exchanged.

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,
New York Office, 1170 Broadway.
Jersey City Office, 24 Newark Ave.
Brooklyn Office, 75 Court St.

FOR SALE.
Ball and Wood 4-valve engine, 225 H. P. 150 K. W. General Electric generator; all practically new.
Please inquire of Engineer,
HOTEL SAN REMO,
Central Park West-74th St.

For Sale.—Furnishings apartment; antique and modern mahogany Hale-Kilburn divan; no dealers. "B.," 47 East 58th St.

Stevedoring gears for sale. Apply Joseph Caruba, Pier 42, N. R.

Wanted.

Wanted, second-hand employes' time recording clock, in good order. Z 332 Times Annex.

Machinery.

FOR SALE.
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS.
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
T. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 8192-Y. 5,153 CHAPIN ST.
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ON THE THIRD DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1918, at Number 814 West 57th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, we shall sell at public auction a Paige automobile of the model known as a 6-36 Linwood, remodeled into a landaulet taxicab, now held by us for the account of M. Schimmelman to satisfy our lien thereon.

PAIGE-DETROIT SERVICE, INC.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:

CAPTAINS.

Mevine, G. D.
Winthrop, G. J.
Olken, D. M.
Parker, H. G.
Cooke, P. P.
Shard, E. L.
Larson, C. J.
Mauldin, J. D.
Mahler, L. R.
Pierce, F. A.
Secomb, M. L.
West, H. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Boldn, N. H.
Monahan, T. A.
Sisney, T.
Beals, C. W.
Breck, E. E.
Cash, J. B.
Cook, W. W.
Crawford, W. S.
Donahoo, C. E.
Glenn, G. C.
Green, W. I.
Hoge, J. R.
Holder, T. D.
Kahn, I. W.
Kelso, C. E.
Lautenschlager, T. H.
Logue, J. G.
Ludwig, F. J.
Meador, R. W.
Mikesch, W. H.
Mills, A. E.
Moore, W. M.
Oliver, J. A.
Powell, E. A.
Quinn, C. E.
Routh, F. M.
Sappington, J. S.
Smith, W. P.
Stout, J. F.
Turner, W. P.
Wilcox, G. S.
Graves, W. R.
Cooley, R. L.
Williams, H. D.
Clarke, R. W.
Hurwitz, E.
Skaggs, H. R.
Barefoot, J. J.

Following to Ft. Riley:

CAPTAINS.

Hoyt, J. E.
Blackmore, T. A.
Harrison, J. P.
Mathias, E. L.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Weed, F. B.
Brittain, O. R.
Dale, D. H.
Friedman, A.
Homan, J. S.
Nassaman, A. H.
Taylor, R. A.

Following to Camp Johnston:

Miller, Maj. W. C.

CAPTAINS.

Van Sweringen, B.
Garrett, J. M.
Goodyear, L. B.
Swonger, J. B.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barnum, F. L.
Dean, W. A.
Miller, C. J.
Poulter, J. H.
Nelson, ——
Craven, Capt. F. L.; Thompson, Lt. D. A., and Mitchell, 1st Lt. E., to report to Com. Gen. at Camp Dix.
Bernard, Capt. J. T.; Ruschhaupt, 1st Lt. L. E.; Darden, 1st Lt. St. C., and Brown, 1st Lt. W. E., to Army Hosp. 16, New Haven.
Schwerdtfeger, Maj. O. M.; Brotherhood, Capt. J. and Gulle, Capt. H. V., to Camp Jackson.
Liggett, Capt. H. T.; Hughes, Capt. J. E.; Vaughn, Capt. S. C.; Kipp, 1st Lt. H. A., and Clark, 1st Lt. E. F., to Yale Army Lab. School, New Haven.

Following to camps specified:

Stark, Capt. H. H., Travis; Tunis, Capt. J. P., Meade; Gordon, 1st Lt. J. W., Pike; Von Hofe, 1st Lt. F. H., Meade.
Levy, Capt. E. E., Major, Capt. H. S.; Calaway, 1st Lt. O. C., to Camp Pike.
Gardner, Capt. F. E.; Leahy, Capt. S. R., to Hoboken.
Little, Capt. C. S.; Davis, 1t Lt. H. W., to Syracuse, N. Y.
McCollom, Capt. L. R.; Magee, 1st Lt. D. M. P., to Army Hospital 3, Colonia, N. J.
Yost, Capt. G.; Barringer, Capt. T. B.; Sargent, Capt. G. P., to Camp Meade.
Levy, 1st Lt. E.; Lynch, 1st Lt. H. E., to Fort Oglethorpe.
Patterson, Capt. P. B.; Bloom, 1st Lt. G. H.; Budreski, 1st Lt. A. F.; Fralm, 1st Lt. I. W., to Evac. Hosp. 28, Camp Sherman.
Jacobs, Capt. L.; Evans, 1st Lt. H. R.; Secor, 1st Lt. C. E.; Wrigley, 1st Lt. G. C., to Base Hospital 96 at Camp Kearny.
Atkins, Capt. L. R.; Elliott, Capt. A. H.; Simrell, Capt. D. W., to report by wire to com. gen., East. Dept.
Elsom, Capt. J. C.; Lee, Capt. F. C.; McClary, Capt. D. V.; McNair, 1st Lt. F. M.; Stroud, 1st Lt. J. B., to report by wire to Central Dept.
Clay, 1st Lt. H.; Krauss, 1st Lt. L. W.; MacNamara, 1st Lt. T. M.; Morrison, 1st Lt. K., to Harvard Grad. School of Medicine.
Codman, Maj. C. A. E.; Shannon, 1st Lt. J. B.; Smelzer, 1st Lt. S. G.; Snodgrass, 1st Lt. F. P., to base hosp. 104, Camp Dodge.
Bledsoe, Capt. M. F.; Cary, Capt. W. E., to Army Hosp. 20, Whipple Barracks.
Iseman, Capt. C. McC.; Snyder, Capt. H. G.; Baron, 1st Lt. I.; Bigoney, 1st Lt. C. F., to base hosp. 111, Camp Taylor.
Caldwell, Capt. A. A.; Mills, 1st Lt. J. T., to report by wire to com. gen., Southern Dept.
Gundy, 1st Lt. C. A.; Jones, 1st Lt. E. T., to Camp Humphreys.
Cameron, Capt. A. C.; Turner, 1st Lt. L.; Vega, 1st Lt. J. J., to base hosp., Camp Wheeler.
Evans, 1st Lt. D. R., to Ft. Ontario.
Smith, 1st Lt. J. W., and West, 1st Lt. C. M., to Camp Logan as orthopedic surgeons.
Batt, 1st Lt. G. W., and Landrum, 1st Lt. S. H., to duty with Ambulance Company 425, Ft. Sill.
Rieser, 1st Lt. S. L., to Camp Upton to examine command.
Ball, 1st Lt. A. N., to Camp Hancock.
Meyer, 1st Lt. J., to base hosp., Camp Taylor.
Wolfe, 1st Lt. M. M., to Camp Lee.
McMullen, 1st Lt. C. J., to Army Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J.
Bendixson, 1st Lt. B. O., to duty as orth. surgeon, Camp Wheeler.
Whitmore, 1st Lt. F. W., to Camp MacArthur.
Gatterdam, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Greene.
Fulton, 1st Lt. B., to Base Hosp. 80, Camp Wheeler.
Von Adelung, Capt. E., to Camp Kearny.
Lasher, 1st Lt. U. W., to Army Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J., to temp. duty.
Butzke, 1st Lt. E. J., to Army Hosp. 18, Waynesville, N. C.
Halterman, Capt. C. W., to Camp Shelby.
Melvin, 1st Lt. G. McM., to B. H. 1, Southern Dept., Ft. Sam Houston.
Dye, 1st Lt. W. G., to B. H. 69, Camp Meade.
Strickland, Capt. C. R., to Army Hosp. 9, Lakewood, N. J.
Stilliger, 1st Lt. W. F., to Evac. Hosp. 21, Camp Custer.
Kemp, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Wadsworth, re diseases.
Gross, Maj. H., to Camp McClellan.
Hansen, Capt. A. C., hon. discharged.
Peck, 1st Lt. M. W., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Kemp, 1st Lt. L. S., to Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, New York, for instr.
Elliott, 1st Lt. J. A., to Newport News.
Steele, 1st Lt. G. H., to duty in office of Surg. Gen.
Cogswell, Maj. W., is assigned to 73d Regt., C.A.C., Ft. Banks.
Wilkinson, Capt. H., to Rockefeller Inst., re infected wounds.
Patterson, 1st Lt. C., to B. H., Camp Cody.
Davidson, 1st Lt. W. P., to report to cmdg. Gen. Southern Dept.
Tulley, Capt. F. E., to report by wire to cmdg. Gen. Western Dept.
Evans, Capt. T. W., to Ann Arbor.
Bull, 1st Lt. S. W., to Kingsport, Tenn., and report to Commanding Officer, Edgewood Arsenal.
Bruner, W. E., is appointed Major and will report to Surgeon GGen.
Eckman, 1st Lt. W. H. G., to Hoboken.

Engineers.

Following to Camp Forrest:

CAPTAINS.

Neuman, D. L.
Gaebler, E. F.
Debenham, W.
Degnan, L. V.
Stone, C. E.

Rowland, J. W.
Warren, F. A.
Baird, H. S.
Wilson, E. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Leving, M.

SAW 2 OTHER MEN IN CAR OF SLAIN PAIR

Dr. Moore, in Front of Whose Home Murders Were Committed, Could Recognize One.

SHOTS CAME FROM BEHIND

Police Believe Person Sitting In Tonneau Fired Them — Still Work on Jealousy Theory.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 23.—August L. Kupfer, Superintendent of the [illegible] Cigar Factory, and Miss Edith Janny, young cashier of the Hotel [illegible] was shot to death in Kupfer's automobile in Rahway, N. J., early Thursday morning, were in the Highland Park Hotel, near New Brunswick, from midnight to 1:15 o'clock Thursday morning.

This fact was established today by Chief of Police Burke of Perth Amboy and County Detective Galatian of Elizabeth. There is a conflict between the statements of two men who saw the couple. Chief Bedford of Highland Park declared there was a second man, wearing a light suit, in the party. But Rudolph Osterwald, proprietor of the Highland Park Hotel, stated positively they were alone all the time while in his place.

The shooting occurred about an hour after the pair left the Highland Park Hotel. It would require that much time to reach Rahway, the police said, if the car was driven slowly or if they took a circuitous road.

Could Recognize Voice.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Moore, Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, in front of whose home the double murder was committed, reported to the police that he was positive two men besides Kupfer and Miss Janny were in the car when the shots were fired. One of the men he remembered wore a light suit, and Dr. Moore said he would be able to recognize anywhere the voice, which said:

"We have got to get this body away from here now."

Dr. Moore thought at first this referred to the body of the girl, and it was not until he went out to the front of his house that Kupfer's body was found near the gutter.

It was shown at the autopsy in Rahway today that the shots were fired from behind, and that both victims were killed by bullets fired, the police think, by a person sitting in the tonneau of the machine. The police investigated a report that Miss Janny had been married two months ago to a man now in military service in France, and had been keeping this a secret. In a small wrist watch she wore, however, a miniature photograph of Kupfer was found.

The police will question tomorrow Isaac Saxe and Mrs. Genevieve Hendrickson of Perth Amboy, both of whom were left at their homes by Kupfer at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. The police are of the opinion that neither of these persons in the excitement incident to telling their story after the crime was discovered was able to recall all the facts.

Still Stick to Jealousy Theory.

The energies of the detectives are centred on the theory that the murders were committed by some one who was jealous of Miss Janny's alleged preference for Kupfer. Employes in the cigar factory recalled an incident which occurred when Kupfer was driving on a street in Perth Amboy recently. He pointed to a man walking near by, according to the story, and said:

"That fellow will get me some day. He's got it in for me. I'm not to blame, but he's got it in for me, and he'll get me."

An effort is being made to find this man.

M. A. McCoy, a structural iron contractor of Perth Amboy, told of hearing an altercation between Miss Janny and an unidentified man in the dining room of the Hotel Madison a week ago last Sunday at noon. The man talked in a loud voice, which McCoy could not help overhearing. He told Miss Janny she was not treating him right, and complained she had "thrown him down" for another man who had money. He accused her of "thinking too much" of his rival because he had money, McCoy said.

Kupfer's two-carat diamond ring, said to have been valued at $600, and at first believed to have been stolen by the murderer, was sold by Kupfer more than a week ago, the police learned today. Whether he was robbed of money has not been determined. The police found $6.35 in his clothes. While Kupfer usually carried a good deal of money with him, it is not known how much he had when he left Perth Amboy Wednesday night.

It was established today that the small hand mirror found in the bottom of the automobile belonged in the car and that the powder puff with it was owned by Miss Janny.

MRS. MELLEN ASKS DECREE.

Accuses the Former Railroad President of Cruelty.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Katherine L. Livingstone Mellen of Stockbridge today filed suit here for a divorce from Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. Cruel and abusive treatment and attempts to damage her reputation were charged.

Mr. Mellen recently began proceedings for a separation and a hearing had been set for Sept. 10. In his plea he referred to letters alleged to have passed between Mrs. Mellen and a New York hotel man and charged her with desertion. The Mellens were married at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1893.

Mrs. Mellen alleges that on Nov. 18, 1916, and June 7, 1917, her husband "struck, beat, kicked and bruised your libellant to her great injury" and that he had made false and cruel charges against her "and cruelly and wantonly attempted to defame her and disgrace her to her great injury."

The petition asks that his real and personal estate be attached to the amount of $500,000 for the support of Mrs. Mellen and four minor children.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Friday, Aug. 23, vicinity of 45 Broadway, about 2:30 P. M., brown paper package containing sample jewelry. Suitable reward will be paid for the return of same. Ziruih, Burgess Company, 30 Court St., Newark, N. J.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, Wednesday, Aug. 21, about 2 P. M., on 34th St., between Madison Av. and Broadway; reward. Adrianne Warren, Shore Acres, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LOST—Diamond and platinum earring of delicate design, with swinging stone, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 21, in taxi, Astor Roof, the Liberty Theatre, or Century Grove. Finder please leave at Theo. Starr's, 5th Av. and 42d St., and receive reward.

LOST—Black metal cylinder-shaped attachment from motion-picture camera; from trolley, Dyckman, Broadway, Amsterdam, 125th St., 8d Av., to 65th St.; reward. Apply B 568 Times.

LOST—Watch fob, made of fine foreign gold coins, in vicinity of 63d and 64th Sts., west side; liberal reward. A. F. Wagner, 1,902 Broadway.

LOST—Black fur shoulder cape, in Pennsylvania Terminal. Reward if returned to Mrs. William H. Theobald, 221 Oriental Av., Atlantic City, N. J.

LOST—Will driver or helper of Ford truck who found lady's pocketbook, 43d St. and 5th Av., return ring, keep money? R 688 Times Harlem.

LOST—Wednesday evening, from Midland Av. car, Bronxville, large dinner ring; reward. B. Kerr, 3,710 Grand Central Terminal.

LOST—Diamond Chi Psi badge. Reward if returned to F. C. Tag, 10 Wall St., Room 202.

LOST—Will party who picked up brown handbag on subway Friday morning phone Ramsey, Astoria 1280, on Monday. Reward.

LOST—Package university diplomas; West 57th. Return Y. M. C. A. Reward. Petts.

$1,000.00 REWARD.

Lost, pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, at Gedney Farms Hotel, July 30. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av. No questions asked.

$75 REWARD, no questions asked, return platinum ring containing three yellow diamonds, small emeralds between diamonds and on shank; lost Aug. 8 vicinity Liberty St. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

POLICE GAMES NET $250,000 IN ADVANCE

Department Prepares for 150,000 Spectators at Sheepshead Bay Exhibition Today.

Records for attendance at an open-air event in this country will be broken at the police games at Sheepshead Bay this afternoon, according to the calculations of those in charge of the event. There will be more than 1,500 participants in the games, and arrangements have been made to take care of 150,000 spectators. Deputy Commissioner Wallis, in charge of the exhibition, said yesterday that approximately $250,000 had already been netted by the sale of tickets.

Forty-two army airplanes will perform in the air. Among the events on the ground will be a sham battle, in which a cavalry charge on an intrenched position will take place. Thousands of rounds of blank ammunition will be fired.

The money raised will go toward equipping and maintaining the volunteer police reserve, an auxiliary numbering more than 9,000 men and 5,000 women, serving several hours a week without pay and subject to a general call to aid the city in case of emergency. The order of events for this afternoon follows:

1—1:30 P.M.—Exhibition trick and Cossack riding by mounted men.
2—1:36 P.M.—Roman race, mounted men.
3—1:40 P.M.—Exhibition one-quarter-mile horse race.
4—1:43 P.M.—Rescue of woman rider from runaway horse.
5—1:47 P.M.—Roman race, three horses.
6—1:51 P.M.—One-half-mile horse race.
7—1:55 P.M.—Mounted rescue race.
8—2:00 P.M.—Roman race, four horses.
9—2:04 P.M.—Novelty race by mounted men.
10—2:10 P.M.—Stopping runaway attached to carriage.
11—2:14 P.M.—Pyramid race, mounted men.
12—2:18 P.M.—Melee by mounted men.
13—2:30 P.M.—100-yard dash, handicap, open to police.
14—2:31 P.M.—Tug-of-war, open to police and police reserves, Olympic style.
15—2:35 P.M.—35-pound weight for distance, handicap; open to police and police reserves.
16—2:38 P.M.—Four-mile motor cycle race, open to police.
17—2:44 P.M.—100-yard handicap, open to police over fifteen years.
18—2:48 P.M.—Exhibition by Women's Reserve Corps.
19—3:08 P.M.—Two-mile bicycle race, open to police.
20—3:13 P.M.—880-yard dash, handicap; open to police reserves.
21—3:18 P.M.—100-yard dash, handicap; police over twenty-five years.
22—3:22 P.M.—Ten-mile motor cycle race.
22a—Running high jump, handicap.
23—3:37 P.M.—Shoe race, open to police and police reserves.
24—3:45 P.M.—Quarter-mile bicycle race, open to police; scratch.
25—3:46 P.M.—Tug-of-war, Traffic Division.
26—3:48 P.M.—Exhibition by police dogs.
27—4:08 P.M.—100-yard chariot race, scratch.
28—4:10 P.M.—Exhibition mounted drill.
29—4:30 P.M.—Exhibition by recruits from training school.
30—5:00 P.M.—100-yard dash, handicap; open to police reserves.
31—5:05 P.M.—Two-mile motor cycle race, open to police reserves.
32—5:10 P.M.—Sham battle.
33—5:35 P.M.—Three-quarter-mile bicycle race, police reserves.
34—5:40 P.M.—Half-mile walk, open to police and police reserves, full uniform, street shoes.
35—5:45 P.M.—Exhibition by police reserves.

An added feature will be a bayonet drill by a squad of veterans from Pershing's army under Sergeant Tom Beaver, in which the system of fighting with cold steel as developed by the French Army will be demonstrated. Altogether some 300 of these veterans, over here to instruct the new draft levies, will be in attendance.

Previous to the airplane exhibition two big army dirigible balloons, or Blimps, will perform close overhead. Commissioner Wallis yesterday added the officers and crews of the Brazilian and Argentine warships now in this harbor to the list of those receiving complimentary tickets provided by patriotic citizens.

Another feature will be a drill of 400 members of the Women's Training Corps of the Police Reserves. These young women are all candidates for appointment to the regular police force as patrolmen, matrons, probation officers, prison attendants, &c. They have been under intensive training for six weeks.

Nahan Franko a Reserve Captain.

Nahan Franko, the orchestra conductor, was promoted yesterday to the rank of Captain in the Police Reserves. He has been serving in the ranks more than a year. Inspector Dwyer, in making the appointment, sent a letter recognizing Mr. Franko's services in the Home Defense League and the Police Reserves.

MAYOR LIMITS AUTO USE.

Tells City Garage Keeper to Let the Magistrates Walk.

Mayor Hylan sent a letter yesterday telling John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who has charge of the municipal garage, not to allow Magistrates sitting in the night courts to use city automobiles. In his letter the Mayor said:

"I want you to discontinue the use of automobiles by any Magistrate in the city from the municipal garage. I was a Magistrate, sat in the Night Court in New York, and I never found any necessity for having a city automobile, and never was molested by anybody. A Magistrate gets a good salary, and if he wishes to ride home in an automobile let him hire one."

The Mayor also wrote to W. M. Bridges, editor of The Challenge Magazine, who sent a protest to the Mayor against landlords and agents demanding excessively high rents in the negro section of Harlem. Such action, Mr. Bridges said, is causing a large death rate. In his letter the Mayor wrote:

"If a list could be published of these landlords who are profiteering by demanding exorbitant rents, in many instances from those whose boys are in the war, who refuse to rent their apartments to people because they have children or because there are more than two in the family, it would go a long way toward preventing unpatriotic action on the part of some landlords."

BOOST JEWISH RECRUITING.

British Mission and Heads of Zionist Organization Join Forces.

Members of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission and members of the Zionist Organization of the United States had luncheon together at the City Club yesterday afternoon and discussed means for recruiting the Jewish brigade now fighting with the British Army under General Allenby in Palestine. Two battalions already have been recruited in New York and vicinity. The recruits are sent first to Canada for preliminary training and then to England for the finishing before going to the Holy Land.

It is understood between these recruits and the British Government that, when the war is over, they may remain in Palestine if they choose, take up land, and make new homes for themselves in the ancient land of their fathers. So far the recruiting has been done among those who would not be taken in the United States draft. It was the opinion of those who attended the luncheon that nothing should be done that might interfere with filling the United States Army under the prospective new draft law.

It came out at the luncheon that the British are recruiting 3,000 men here for service in Siberia. British nationals are wanted for the infantry, artillery, and the engineers. One young British Lieutenant present remarked that he could imagine no more exhilarating service than to bowl through Siberia on an armored car, taking pot shots at Bolsheviki.

COURT PUTS TRAVIS BACK UPON TICKET

Appellate Division Holds Justice Cropsey Wrong About Authentication of Notaries.

KISSEL TO TAKE AN APPEAL

Board of Elections Seeks to Invalidate Woman's Candidacy—Lewis Again Attacks Whitman.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision last night reversing the order of Supreme Court Justice Cropsey, who had held that the petition of State Controller Eugene M. Travis, who is seeking a renomination from the Republican Party, was invalid because it had not been properly certified.

Justice Cropsey held that the petitions of Controller Travis did not entitle him to enter the primaries because the notaries who had acknowledged the signatures on the petitions had not been authenticated by the County Clerks in the various counties where the petitions were circulated. The Appellate Division held that the authentication by County Clerks was not necessary.

John Kissel, an opponent of Travis for the Republican nomination, who brought the action to restrain Travis from running in the Republican primaries, said last night that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

An appeal was filed yesterday with the Appellate Division by the Board of Elections asking to have declared illegal the designating petition of Anna Kraft of 1,004 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx. It was stated that the number of the district in which Miss Kraft intended to run did not appear in her petition.

Nathan D. Perlman, representing the regular Republican organization of the Sixth Assembly District, of which Samuel S. Koenig is leader, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Ford yesterday in support of motions to compel the Board of Elections to strike from the list of candidates for County Committeemen, to be printed on the primary elections ballots, the names of thirteen men and women who were nominated by Committees on Substitution to take the places of former candidates who had "refused to run." The nominations, Mr. Perlman said, had been effected without their consent or even knowledge, and they were anxious to keep their names off the ballots. Justice Ford reserved decision.

When Attorney General Merton E. Lewis learned yesterday that Governor Whitman had come to New York to spend the last week of his campaign here, he said:

"This is encouraging. Perhaps he contemplates while here telling the enrolled Republican voters what he thinks of the subway situation. It is to be hoped that he will tell them why he favors the ratification of the prohibition amendment without giving the voters a chance to vote upon it. Perhaps he will tell them what Brisbane said to him at the Hotel St. Regis. The subway situation particularly is pertinent. The Governor has it in his power to order an investigation of the Public Service Commission and to find out why, with an expenditure of upward of $3,000,000 a year for the maintenance of the commission and its organization, the shuttle system should have been so badly designed as to result in its complete failure when opened to the public."

Mr. Lewis did not take seriously the declaration of Representative W. W. Cocks, manager of the Whitman campaign, that the Governor would carry every county in the State, with the possible exception of Albany County.

Mr. Lewis will make twelve campaign speeches in five days next week. He will spend four nights in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn.

SILK TRADE "OVER TOP."

Its $100,000 Sale in W. S. S. Drive Helps $1,200,000 Day.

With more than $100,000 worth of stamps disposed of in the first day of the drive, the silk trade salesmen of the city were the first "over the top" yesterday in the campaign which the National Council of Traveling Salesmen is waging to sell $25,000,000 worth of War Savings Stamps by Aug. 29. Although $100,000 had represented the entire quota underwritten by the Silk Committee of the Pioneer Division, they expected to reach $250,000 this evening.

From all reports received yesterday at the Council headquarters at 1,246 Broadway, it was said that the $25,000,000 goal would be reached by next Thursday, if not exceeded. The next best record to that of the silk trade was achieved by the embroidery salesmen with $75,000 to their credit. P. K. Wilson & Sons, 130 Fifth Avenue, led in this trade with $7,000 worth of stamps.

The banner house in the silk trade was Samuel Eiseman & Co., 114 East Twenty-third Street, whose salesmen turned in $10,000. The Wholesale Clothiers, under Charles W. Endel, Chairman, reported $48,000 on Thursday and expected to go over $100,000 last night. Late returns raised the sales on Thursday to $1,200,000.

McADOO ON TRAFFIC TOUR.

Secretary Highly Satisfied with Progress of Improvements.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, accompanied by a party of railroad men, spent six hours yesterday in an inspection of the Jersey City railroad and dock terminals. Mr. McAdoo expressed himself as highly satisfied with the progress of improvements inaugurated there.

Much of the inspection was devoted to the developments at Weehawken, Mr. McAdoo observing with keen interest the work being done in the new yard extensions. He made a close scrutiny of the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Lackawanna, and the Erie. Included in the party were Regional Director Martin of the Delaware & Lackawanna, Erie, and Pennsylvania lines, A. J. Stone, Federal Manager of the Erie, and E. M. Ryan, Federal Manager of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad.

BARS THE IRISH WORLD.

Greenwich Puts It on Proscribed List with German-Language Journals.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 23.—The Irish World was put on the banned list of newspapers here at a meeting of the Directors of the Greenwich Bureau of Business Affairs held last night.

A committee composed of James E. Quan, Robert L. Chamberlain, and A. W. W. Marshall was appointed some time ago to see that no German newspapers were sold in Greenwich. The committee waited on the local newsdealers, who agreed to discontinue offering the newspapers printed in the German language for sale. The principal newsdealer in town, it was reported last night, was still selling the German papers as well as The Irish World.

The committee will act at once. If the practice is not stopped, one merchant who is a Director of the bureau says he will start an independent stand.

FIRM ON OIL DECREE.

Companies Operating in Mexico See No Change in Her Attitude.

The American and British petroleum interests in Mexico do not expect that the Mexican Government's modifications of the recent decree in respect to taxing of foreign owned or foreign operated oil wells in the Mexican Republic will result in anything but enforcement of the original decree in a little different form, according to advices received in New York.

The original decree, promulgated on July 31, required that the oil companies file statements showing from whom the properties were purchased, or leased, and all other material facts regarding ownership or leasehold.

Practically all the companies refused to obey, and the United States Department of State sent a strong note to the Carranza Government protesting against the enforcement of the decree. On Aug. 12 the decree was modified to the extent that companies having invested money in Mexican petroleum properties for the purpose of development need not file the statement called for, but must pay a regular bi-monthly tax of 50 per cent. on royalties paid on output. The royalty paid by the operator to the owner of the real estate in which the well is sunk is usually one-eighth of the output of the well. Therefore the Mexican Government demands one-sixteenth of the output of each foreign-controlled well.

The penalty for violation of the modified, as well as of the original, decree, is a declaration by the Government that the claims of the operators to the properties shall be void. That would mean virtual confiscation of millions of dollars invested by American and British citizens, and this, the operators of the properties believe, the Mexican Government has in mind to do, notwithstanding the modification of the original decree.

If that were done, the Carranza Government could, if it chose—and the operators believe it would not hesitate to make such a choice—cut off the supply of Mexican petroleum to the Entente Allies. Not long ago, Mr. Requa of the Oil Administration in Washington said that the Allies and the United States needed 90,000 barrels of Mexican oil a week.

The principal operating oil companies in Mexico, controlled by foreign capital, are the Aguila Oil Company, controlled by Lord Cowdray and his associates; the Mexican Petroleum Company, controlled by Edward L. Dgheny of Los Angeles, Cal., and his associates, and the Penn-Mex. Fuel Company, which is controlled by Pittsburgh capital. The Standard Oil Company has comparatively small interests in Mexico, as has the Texas Company. The Gulf Refining Company and the Royal Dutch Oil Company also operate Mexican wells.

Bestar to Aid Dr. Copeland.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, announced yesterday the appointment of J. S. Bestar, a newspaper man, 35 years old, of Bayside, Queens, as his Secretary. Mr Bestar succeeds Charles L. Kohler, who becomes Secretary of the Health Department. The position of Secretary to the Commissioner pays $3,600 a year.

DEPTH BOMB KILLS FOUR ON ORIZABA

Lieut. Commander Williamson and Three Sailors Victims of an Accident.

SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED

U-Boat Is Sighted Soon After Disaster, and Injured Men Promptly Man Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The explosion of a depth charge on board the United States steamship Orizaba on Aug. 17 killed Lieut. Commander William Price Williamson and three enlisted men, and wounded Commander R. D. White and eighteen men. Commander White was thrown to the deck. He suffered a broken jaw and fractured kneecap. Lieutenant John C. Tyler was injured in the knee, chest, and elbow. The others were only slightly injured.

The enlisted men killed were S. T. Lambert, oiler, of Riverside, N. J.; Frank J. Mayer, baker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Arthur K. Baird, seaman, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

Secretary Daniels has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate. He said that the department's reports said no material damage was done the vessel.

Although severely wounded, Commander White made a report in which he praised the officers and men for their conduct.

"I wish to invite attention to the remarkable behavior of the officers and men immediately subsequent to this explosion," he said. "About ninety minutes later a submarine was sighted coming from abaft the port beam. In spite of the fact that half of the after gun crews had been hurt and that there was every reason for demoralization, the guns were promptly manned and were ready to fire almost immediately.

"I wish especially to invite attention to the work of Surgeons Winn, Skillern, and Krepps. These officers worked incessantly from the time of the explosion until daybreak next morning. The most modern methods were employed, and many men who might have suffered serious consequences were about the decks next day, manning their guns. So far there has not been a single case of infection.

"Finally, I wish to say on the ship that I have never known such spirit to exist in any of my previous service. Officers and men alike have risen to their responsibilities in a manner truly amazing. There has been a splendid spirit of loyalty and co-operation."

Lieutenant Commander William Price Williamson was a son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas Williamson, who served on the staff of Admiral Farragut in the civil war. A brother, Thomas Williamson, Jr., paymaster in the navy, is serving on a transport. The officer also is survived by his wife, mother, and four sisters.

Commander Williamson was born at Norfolk Aug. 10, 1884, while his father was stationed at the navy yard. He entered the Naval Academy as a midshipman in 1903, and was graduated in 1906. He became Ensign in 1908, and Junior Lieutenant in 1910. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1914, and in 1916 served as Inspector of Ordnance in the naval magazine at Alongapo, Philippines. He remained there until he was ordered aboard the Orizaba as Lieutenant Commander and executive officer.

His wife lives at 280 Madison Avenue, New York.

REFUSES TO RAISE COAL MINERS' WAGES

Garfield Orders Price Reduced in Districts Where Bonuses Are Paid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—An increase in the wages of coal miners as a substitute for the payment of bonuses, for the stopping of which drastic steps are to be taken, will not be approved by Fuel Administrator Garfield, President Frank J. Hayes and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America received this answer from the Fuel Administrator today in response to their request for a flat increase in wages in lieu of the payment of bonuses.

Bonuses were characterized by Dr. Garfield as "an evil." He announced that the first action toward forcing the abandonment of the practice would be a reduction of 20 cents a ton in the price of coal in the Cambridge and Hocking fields of Ohio, and a reduction of 5 cents a ton in all other Ohio fields except the Eighth District. From these fields, it was said, were received most of the complaints as to the payment of bonuses.

FRENCH CREDIT PROPOSED.

$2,500,000,000 Required for the Fourth Quarter of 1918.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, submitted a proposal for a military credit amounting to $2,500,000,000 at a cabinet meeting held today.

This is to meet the expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1918.

LA RAZON

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Contains the most extensive information both nationally and internationally. Many attractive illustrations and other features. An evening newspaper with the biggest circulation in South America.

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The newspaper that believes in Americans

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
West 57th St., Bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11 A. M., "Blessed Hunger."
8 P. M., "Has Every Life Its Meaning; or, Choosing a Calling."
At the evening service, Dr. Straton will continue his special series of sermons entitled, "The Choices of Life."
A Hearty Welcome to Everybody.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
The Rev. CHARLES H. DODD, D. D., morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by H. O. ROWLANDS, D. D., of Chicago, Ill.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South.—11 A. M. Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Cor. 31st Street.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor (in service) —Rev. David Roas will preach this Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M.—Eaton class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
August Sunday evening services omitted at First, Third, and Sixth Churches.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. William A. Kirkwood, 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M. BY REV. SAMUEL G. INMAN.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stoiber. Subject: "The Perfect Law."

Interdenominational

TENT EVANGEL,
110th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Final Rally Services.
REV. MARK A. MATTHEWS, D. D.,
Sunday, 8 P. M., subj., Our Five Stabilisers.
REV. G. W. McPHERSON, SUPT.
Sunday, 4 P. M., subj., No. 2, by vote of Tent congregation: Can evangelical Christianity defeat the new theology apostasy in our universities and seminaries and pulpits, if so, How? If this religious apostasy in Germany was cause of war, is this apostasy treason against our Government and Country, and if so, shall we consider as outlaws against God and men all who support or teach the modern humbug theology? A red hot message to men of red blood out in the open. A reply to the advocates of the new theology by many prominent men.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
128th Street and 7th Av.
Pastor, Rev. Joseph W. Kemp.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. A. J. Ramsey. Note—On and after September 1 the congregation will meet in the Broadway Baptist Church, corner 104th Street and Broadway.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 23th St.
DANIEL H. STEELE, 4 P. M.
"When He Gives Quietness."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preacher.
REV. HOWARD R. GOLD.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
REV. F. F. BUERMEYER WILL PREACH.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Charles Wesley Burns.
8—Rev. Leland P. Cary.
6:30—Social Tea and Epworth League.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 WEST 72D ST.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
3:30 P. M., HARRY GAZE.
"Transformation thro' Re-education."
8:15 P. M., A. J. Hornung.
Thurs., 3 P. M., Healing—Mrs. Lillian Hadel.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Edith A. Martin.
Monday to Friday, 8:15 P. M.
HARRY GAZE—Advanced "A to Z" Psychology class—ALL WELCOME.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Sunday, 8 P. M. Subject, "The Seven Planes of Consciousness." Wed., 8 P. M. Subject, "Mind."

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
Dr. HUGH BLACK preaches at 11 o'clock.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Mcnahan, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Joseph A. Stevenson, D. D., of Santa Anna, Cal., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. Mark A. Matthews, D. D. of Seattle will preach.
11 A. M., "The Master Calling the Church to the Colors."
4:30 P. M., "Our Terms of Peace."

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
Rev. Daniel Hoffman Martin, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Winning the War at Home."
Sermon by Dr. Martin, 8 P. M. Union Services in Tent, Fort Washington.

HARLEM-NEW YORK 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. ARTHUR J. SMITH, D. D., will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. BEATTIE JENNINGS, D. D., of Germantown, Pa., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Madison Square and Old First uniting.
11 A. M.—Rev. Ernest Louis Walz.
8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, corner 105th.
Dr. Wm. Hiram Foulkes preaches 11 and 8.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM SPURGEON, D. D., of London, will preach morning and evening.
11—"Moses the Hero of the Desert."
8—"When Will the War End, and What Will the Aftermath Be?"
A Review and Prophecy.
Sept. 1 and 8, DON O. SHELTON, President of the National Bible Institute.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Wm. H. Garth.
Daily Service at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., (Rev. Wolcott Cutler.)

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Service (Rev. W. M. Gilbert)..... 11 A. M.
Evensong (Rev. E. H. Carhart)..... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.
12 M., Holy Communion.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 156th St., Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar.—Church open daily. All seats free. Holy Communion Thursdays and Holy Days, 7:45 and 10 A. M. Sunday Services 8 and 11 A. M.; 7:45 & 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
Services in Parish House Chapel, No. 209 East 42d St.
8 and 10 A. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
11 A.M.....Morning Prayer and Sermon
Rev. J. M. NEIFERT.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 o'clock.

Protestant Episcopal

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.).

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION & ST. TIMOTHY
334 West 57th Street.
Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8; 11 (Rev. Dr. I. C. Sturges).

Reformed

HAMILTON GRANGE.
Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister, 11 and 8.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill will preach.
11 A. M.—"Ideals of Americanism."
8 P. M.—"The Anger of Jesus."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. James S. Kittell, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 9:55 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of